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[No. 2.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—17—

Politics of Europe.

The kindness of Friends and the receipt of our regular Supplies have conjointly put us in possession of London Papers, including the HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH, TIMES, MORNING CHRONICLE and EVENING STAR, up to the 2nd of August inclusive.

In addition to the SIR EDWARD PAGET, whose arrival was announced in our Paper of yesterday, we have to mention the arrival of the H. C. S. THAMES, Captain Havinide, from London the 20th of July, and Portsmouth the 3rd of August.

We have learnt no further particulars of the reported death of the Marquis of Londonderry, than that it was communicated by a French Ship, spoke with at Sea, to the THAMES, and by the THAMES to the SIR EDWARD PAGET. As the name mentioned on that occasion was "Lord Castlereagh," there is still a possibility of its being erroneous. None of our Papers up to the 2d of August allude to such an event.

It is mentioned in the Report of one of the Ships, that H. M. Ship ALLIGATOR was expected to leave England for Madras in September: and if she comes direct without touching at any intermediate port, she will probably reach India within the present month.

To put the Readers of the JOURNAL in full possession of all the Public News that we can include within our limits, the early communication of which we trust will long remain a distinguishing characteristic of our Paper, we omit several Letters of Correspondents, and other articles prepared for our Asiatic Sheets, and devote nearly the whole of our space to European News, including in the last Sheet that portion of the Parliamentary Proceedings which belongs to the regular and progressive series in which we publish them in the order of their dates.

We have selected for to-day's Paper the leading articles of the TIMES, as the fullest and most popular Paper in England, and give them from the 18th of July up to the 2d of August inclusive. The details adverted to in these leading articles will follow with as little delay as possible:—and before we enter on them we shall glance through the other Papers for the heads of such intelligence as may appear of the greatest general interest.

His Majesty's Visit to Scotland was determined on, and great preparations were making for this event.

H. M. Ship DRAKE, bound to Newfoundland from Halifax, was lost in a fog on the 22d of June, and the Captain, a Lieutenant, a midshipman, and 22 seamen and marines were drowned.

The Proceedings of the Lord Advocate and others, as connected with the Press in Scotland, continued to be agitated in Parliament: and the more they were enquired into, the more infamous did these transactions of the Bencoolen-Bondsmen appear.

H. M. Ship SERINGAPATAM had arrived in England from the Mediterranean; and on her passing the ill-fated Island of Seic, on the 7th of May, the Town and Dwellings on it were in flames!

It is in contemplation to cease sending Convicts to New South Wales, as that Island is too agreeable for a place of punishment, and Bermuda is to be substituted in its stead. It will certainly then deserve the epithet of Shakespeare, "the still- vexed Bermoothes."

The Greeks continue to preserve the independence they have so nobly won, and which we trust the nations of Europe who so basely stood aloof during their awful struggle will soon be compelled to acknowledge. The scarcity of money has led to the payment of the Troops in land. Maurocordatos has been entrusted by a Legislative Decree with the Civil and Military direction of the affairs of Western Greece. A body of 5,000 Peloponnesians under his command had set out to join the Army on the Frontiers; and 800 Europeans under General Gormann had been added to the number, making their Force in that quarter 15,000 fighting men.

At a Court of Directors held at the India House on the 24th of July, Francis Warden, Esq. and Henry Shank, Esq. were appointed Members of Council at Bombay.

The MORNING CHRONICLE of the 26th of July contains the following paragraph.

"The frequent meetings of the cabinet have given rise to various rumours now very current in the political circles. The Congress intended to be held at Florence, is said to be changed to Vienna, where the Emperor ALEXANDER will be in person. LORD STEWART has left England to resume his duties at Vienna, whose mission had been destined for the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, whose immediate return to Europe is not quite so certain. Should the Governor of INDIA remain there; important political changes at home are likely to be the result."

At the Jury Court in Scotland, a Case of Literary Libel was tried, which is curious in itself, besides being remarkably applicable to some portion of existing circumstances here. It was an action brought by Mr. Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh, for a series of Libels on him, in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, where he was charged with *ridiculing the Scriptures*, and *not knowing the alphabet of a language* (the Hebrew) on which he had pretended to make animadversions. He was also further accused of *ignorance* on several points of Science on which he had written. The Jury found a Verdict for the Prosecutor Mr. Leslie, and awarded One Hundred Pounds Damages against the Proprietors of BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for these two Libels only, although it was admitted that no attack had been on the private life or character of the Professor, but merely on what he had published.

The death of Mr. Emery the Actor, and that of Mr. Broscroft, the Deputy Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, the former from a diseased liver, and the latter from apoplexy, are mentioned in the STAR of July 26.

A revolting account is given in the Papers of July, of an Irish Prelate (the Bishop of Clogher) who had been driven from the shores of England for his crimes.

The following explanation of this Bishop's escape is given in a Ministerial Paper:—

We briefly adverted a few days ago, to the disgraceful conduct of a Dignitary of the Irish Church. One sentiment of abhorrence actuates every mind on the subject; and Government have shown themselves on this, as on all other occasions, faithful representatives of the national feeling. Anxious to mark their sense of the severe injury sustained by the cause of religion and morals, they nevertheless could only act as the law directs: but

every measure prescribed by the law has been and will be pursued with undeviating strictness. As soon as the matter came to the knowledge of the Home Department (which was not till after the chief criminal had been admitted to bail,) the particulars were officially submitted to the consideration of the Crown Lawyers; and in conformity with their professional advice, the most speedy and effectual means were adopted, both in Ireland and England, for proceeding at once in the temporal and ecclesiastical Courts. The See of Clogher, therefore, will not long bear the stain with which it is at present defiled. If conscience does not prompt a voluntary *resignation* of the pastoral charge, recourse will be had to the *solemn*, but happily very unusual, process of *Episcopal Deposition*, which must be pronounced by the Metropolitan, usually taking to his assistance six or seven other Bishops.—No instance of this infliction has occurred, we believe, since the reign of William III.; but it is certain that the Church retains the power of removing a Prelate from his See for scandalous excesses, “whence any great public infamy doth arise;” and that the present is a case which calls aloud for the exercise of that power, no one can doubt.—Independently of this, the Attorney-General will officially prosecute the parties at the Middlesex Sessions, either to trial, or, if they evade that, to outlawry, with all its consequent penalties and disabilities. More, the law does not permit; for, black as is the moral turpitude of the conduct deposed to, it still amounts only to a bailable offence; and we all know that both by the Common Law and by the *Habeas Corpus Act*, it is deemed a violation of the liberty of the subject, in any Magistrate, to refuse or delay to bail a person bailable. In the present instance the wealthier individual found bail immediately; and if the other should tender bail at any time before the Sessions, it must be accepted. The Magistrate demanded much more than ordinary, though, we fear, much less than effectual bail; but it must be remembered that the Bill of Rights strictly forbids the taking of excessive bail. It is to be regretted that a villain should ever shelter himself under the protection of such salutary enactments; but they are too closely interwoven with our liberties to admit a doubt of their general utility, even tho' in a particular instance, they may operate to produce a dispensance of that entire and exemplary justice which the case demands.

—*New Times.*

“If the Bishop of Clogher had been hanged, he would not have been the first Irish Bishop who suffered hanging, or the second who deserved it. Atherton was hanged in the reign of Charles I. He was bishop of Cork, if we forget not.—*Vide Biographia Britannica*—Article *Atherton*.—*Chronicle.*”

The QUARTERLY REVIEW, in an article on Messrs. Weddington and Hanbury’s Journey into Ethiopia, has been exercising its accustomed virulence and misrepresentation: but one of the Authors of the Work in question being in London at the time, has published in the Daily Papers, his exposure of the Reviewer’s ignorance and malignity.

It was reported in England that the ANBERTON, from this Port, had been seen off Cape Lagulias on shore. This statement is corrected in subsequent Papers, which say that she had been seen off Cape Lagulias, but proceeding on her voyage in safety.

The FAIRLIE, Captain White, is said to have arrived in England and landed her Passengers from this Port in safety at Brighton.

We proceed from these General Heads of Intelligence gleaned from the Papers named between the 19th of July and the 2d of August, to the leading articles of the TIMES, within the same period.

London, Saturday Evening, July 13, 1822.—*India.*—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty’s Treasury met yesterday, at 12 o’clock, at Fife House, to hear the parties claiming the booty taken in the Deccan, by the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. in 1817.—Mr. Harrison and Dr. Jenner attended as Counsel, and Mr. Atcheson as Agent for Sir Thomas Hislop and the Army of the Deccan; Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, as Counsel, and Mr. Smith, as Agent for the

East India Company; and Mr. Adam and Dr. Lushington as Counsel, and Mr. Evans as Agent for the Marquis of Hastings.—Their Lordships were occupied throughout the day in considering an application made by the Counsel for the Marquis of Hastings to postpone the hearing of these claims, which was opposed on behalf of the Army of the Deccan, on account of the long period which had already elapsed since the prize in question was captured by them. The result of their Lordships’ deliberations was, that the Meeting should be adjourned to Saturday next, the 20th instant, when the Counsel for the Marquis of Hastings are required to be prepared with a statement of the grounds upon which his Lordship and the Grand Army found their claims, and of the evidence necessary to support the same.—*Star.*

London, Thursday, July 18, 1822.—Last night, the two Scotch Advocates were called to the Bar of the House of Commons, to explain their letters to Mr. Abercromby, which the house, in its resolution of Tuesday evening, declared to be breaches of privilege. Mr. Hope was first introduced, and being told the object of his trip from Edinburgh, made a speech of considerable length, in which he appeared more anxious to vindicate his conduct than to express his contrition. After a debate of some length, he was allowed to withdraw from the bar, without punishment or reprimand, the house taking an expression of regret, which, by the bye, some members did not hear, as complete satisfaction, “and not feeling itself called upon to proceed further in the matter.” The case of Mr. Hope being thus disposed of, Mr. Menzies was called in, heard the resolutions of the house read, made his speech in explanation of his letter, and was discharged instantly and unhesitatingly, without a reprimand or an expression of regret.

We have all along been of opinion that the cases of these two gentlemen, though both employing violent and unwarrantable expressions to a particular member, were perfectly distinct; that their defenses rested on different grounds; and that the circumstance which made the letter of the one a breach of privilege was totally wanting in the other. Mr. Menzies, for instance, does not aver that what Mr. Abercromby uttered was *false*, but that “in what appeared as a fair report of Mr. Abercromby’s speech, improper motives were attributed to him; and that whoever was the real author of these imputations, they were altogether unwarranted, groundless, and *false*.” Unless, therefore, reports of speeches, which are themselves only connived at breaches of privilege, be protected by the shield of privilege, as well as the speeches themselves, or the members who utter them, the strictures of Mr. Menzies on the statement of a newspaper, purporting to be a report, could be no breach of parliamentary privilege. If such an extension of the exercise of privilege were sanctioned, and if, as must always be the case, and as was the case in this instance, the Hon. Member whose speech is reported, declines to answer questions about the fidelity or inaccuracy of the report, the most unfaithful and injurious reports would be protected equally with the most faithful representations of a member’s sentiments—the very transcript of his words. Though no member can be called to account for what he says in the House, published mis-statements, purporting to be of his speech, and affecting the character of parties out of doors, may be brought before a court of law: and surely it can never be contended, that what a jury may declare a libel, and what a judge may visit with punishment in the person of the printer or publisher, without any interference with parliamentary rights, may not be called “unwarranted, groundless, and *false*” through the same channel in which it appeared, without infringing on Parliamentary privilege. Reports which are liable to be made the subjects of a judicial process, without parliamentary protection, may surely be left even to coarse criticism, and angry contradiction, without calling for the exercise of the Speaker’s warrant. If the sole end of the privileges of Parliament be to protect its dignity from insult, its proceedings from interruption, and its orders from violation, then surely there can be no reason for its interference, when, at the distance of 400 miles, an angry barrister, smarting under the castigation of a newspaper report, thinks of entering into a squabble with the editor.

With Mr. Hope the case is very different. He grounds his charge on no newspaper report—he presumes upon no newspaper mistake, but addresses Mr. Abercromby directly as the acknowledged author of the speech which bears his name, telling him that "in the different reports of the speech delivered by him in the House of Commons, on the 25th of June, there appears a variety of statements and reflections pointed against him, of which he loses no time in taking notice in the most public manner in his power, and that he was sufficiently well assured of the general accuracy of these reports to feel himself justified in taking these steps." If, therefore, in his very silly, intemperate, and bumptious production, there be expressions which, addressed to a member in the lobby, would be a breach of privilege, or uttered in the house would be a breach of order, then the house acted with the most perfect propriety in calling him to its bar, and with extraordinary lenity in dismissing him from it without any testimony of its displeasure. From a paper which is throughout full of hectoring and insolence,

"*Et fulgores terrificos, sonitumque metumque,*"

it is difficult to select the most proper passages for animadversion, but the following specimens will suffice to give an idea of what the House of Commons will now tolerate. After stating the charge, he proceeds in the following strain:—

"The way in which a colour was given to this accusation will on examination, appear to be somewhat singular. And that, in some quarter or other, there has been in the preparation and statement of the charges *most insidious misrepresentation*, the detail which I am now about to make, most, I am persuaded, satisfy every one who will take the trouble to attend to facts of the case."

Farther on, after stating and justifying the defence set up to an action of damages brought by Mr. Stuart against the *SEN-TINEL* newspaper, in which the learned counsel, a friend of Mr. Hope's, "offered to prove, by the evidence of persons well skilled in the laws and practice of honour, that the conduct of the pursuer, in regard to the said affair with Mr. Stevenson, was most ungentlemanly and deserving of every condemnation," we find the following no very gentle remarks:—

"In these circumstances, you and Sir James Macintosh, English lawyers, think fit to make the merits of that action, the plaus maintained by the defendants, and the conduct of their counsel, the subject of violent invective in the House of Commons. You pronounce a confident and violent opinion on the case of the defendants, on which a Court and a jury are still to decide. On the gross injustice to the defendants resulting from this perversion of the privileges of Parliamentary discussion, in order to aid the private action of a political associate, and to prepossess and prejudice the minds of the public, from whom the jury must afterwards be selected, it is needless to enlarge."

We pass over the phrases "violent political partisan" "—your want of good taste, propriety, or candour"—and other terms applied to Mr. Abercromby, or to the conduct of the other English barristers, "who (according to Mr. Hope) enjoy the opportunity of public invective in the House of Commons, to quote the following address, which we are sure the honourable Member will receive just with that feeling which he ought:—

"You, an English barrister, exercising those very rights which you have so directly attacked, and called upon (it may be) to discharge the very same duties which others in your profession are bound to discharge, have made the conduct and motives of Scotch counsel, in a private and depending case arising in a Scotch court, the subject of abuses and personal reflection in the British House of Commons. The members of your own profession in England will, I am persuaded, unite with the bar of Scotland in rebuking the presumption which characterizes *at a step, and the violent spirit of party and of political hostility which it betrays.*"

Subsequently, Mr. Hope denominates the speech of Mr. Abercromby an "attempt to intimidate and stigmatize the Council engaged against his political friends," and accuses him of "selecting the merits of a pending action as the topic of inflammatory and laboured parliamentary invective." But we pass by some minor flowers of forensic rhetoric to produce the following candid and temperate remarks:—

"Upon what grounds you and Sir James Macintosh have proceeded in the attack which you have severally made upon us, for supposed conduct, as a counsel in a private and depending action, I have no

means of exactly ascertaining. It is very probable that the wilful misrepresentation of others may have induced you to think yourselves safe in the grounds of that attack. But whatever was the nature of your information—that the circumstances in question have been anxious, or at least hasty, and therefore unwarrantably, seized hold of, for the purpose of imputing my official conduct to flagitious motives, cannot be denied. Whether you truly believed the statements which you were so forward and ready to make, is a question I cannot permit myself to ask. The injustice, illiberality, and intemperance of the comments with which these statements were accompanied, you cannot now dispute."

We are glad to think that the honourable Member who so ably brought forward the motion for inquiring into the case of Borthwick, of which we yesterday gave an outline, will not be deterred from pursuing it by the following ominous announcement of Mr. Hope's prowess in defeating it:—"You may be assured, that throughout the inquiry, of which you propose to make me the object, I shall not lose sight of the manner in which your charges were brought forward; and of the direct imputation of malicious motives to which my conduct was ascribed: and you may perhaps find, in the result of this inquiry, that you will have some reason to regret the precipitation with which you have become the instrument of an attack prepared and got up for you, I believe, by others."

Considering that such comments as these have been made and avowed—made, not on a report like the remarks of Mr. Menzies, but on the speeches of two hon. Members, assumed to be correctly known—seeing that the author of them has been dismissed from the bar without rebuke or reprimand—and remembering similar occasions of no distant date, where slighter offences have been visited with long imprisonment, we are induced to believe that a great and rapid change has taken place in the temper of Parliament, and that Newgate will henceforth receive none but the most flagrant violators of privilege. Nothing short of obstructing a Member's approach to the House—of stopping his mouth when he rises to speak—or of pulling him out by the ears (to use a phrase for which an honourable gentleman was sent to prison), will now call for any sever mark of displeasure from the House. We abstain from observing seriously on the other alternative of pushing privilege the length proposed by the hon. Member for Yorkshire, because we are convinced that the thing cannot take place—that if the gallery were shut, the House for all practical and beneficial purposes might be shut too, and that the Speaker, like Cromwell, after dissolving the Rump, might walk away with the key in his pocket.

London, Tuesday, July 23, 1822.—Intelligence has reached us through Saturday's Paris papers, from Spain, which, if true in all parts, possesses a variety of interest. In the first place, there is a full refutation given to the falsehood which had been circulated here within these two days, that the regiment of Royal Carabiniers had become the basis of a rebellious army of 8,000 men in Andalusia. The 7th inst. saw the rebellion of the Carabiniers extinguished, as well as that of the infantry battalions of the Guard. It seems further established, that instead of the insurgent guards of Madrid having made good their retreat to the country, where they were to be joined by other bands of hired insurgents, the only detachment of them which was left entire after the actions of the 7th, delivered up their arms in the course of the ensuing night, and by 2 o'clock in the morning of the 8th were marched away prisoners to Madrid. Thus much for the success attending the military branch of the counter-revolutionary movements.

If we may believe the French journals, which, whatever side of the question they espouse, concur in stating circumstantially the same fact, the resident Ambassadors of the European Powers at the Spanish Court have addressed a note to the Ministry, announcing that they would consider as "an act of hostility to their several Governments, any (*disrespect*, according to the *JOURNAL DES DEBATS*, but in the words of the *Courrier Français* any) violence, offered to the King's person." The British Minister is declared on all hands to have been the single exception to this legitimate round-robin, among the representatives of the European Powers at Madrid. His withholding his signature from the

deed is, however, ascribed to motives as opposite as the parties by whom they are suggested; the Court papers of France asserting that it was etiquette only which restrained our countrymen from participating in the diplomatic declaration, and that he expressed the same sentiments as his brethren, but in a separate note; while the Liberals have it, that he not merely refused to follow the example set him, but that he delivered in a distinct note, expressive of the determination of England to protect the constitution and the liberties of the Spanish people. This is a statement, as we conceive, which does not yield to any made public during many years, for the solicitude which it ought to excite, or for the consequences by which it may be followed. The Spaniards have as yet discovered no symptom—no shadow of disrespect or alienation towards the person of their misguided Sovereign. They have borne with exemplary patience and forbearance, many suspicious circumstances, nay many convincing testimonies in the general behaviour of the Court, to prove that the nation had inveterate enemies of her freedom, amongst those who had sworn to protect it. The temper—the levity—the extreme of mildness—and, speaking without exaggeration, the sustained and unvarying effort of magnanimity, which the leaders of the Spanish people have exhibited towards their domestic foes, might well have exempted them from such an imputation as is implied in a busy letter of anxiety for the royal person of Ferdinand; and of threats on the highly improbable contingency of outrage being offered to him by the constituted authorities of the nation. But we do not deem so lightly of the Spaniards as to imagine that they can be provoked by any ill treatment from their neighbours, to wreak an unmanly vengeance on the person of their King, though he should have deserted or betrayed his people. We therefore fear nothing for the personal safety of the Spanish King. Nor do the Princes of the Holy Alliance fear it. But it may render the Spanish revolution less popular with good and credulous men, if certain Courts appear to think the King in danger. It may countenance the outcry against Jacobins and Atheists, and identify the revolution of Spain with that of France. Such an interference as this, if it be of the nature described, is a broad attack upon the national independence of the Spaniards. If the Courts of Europe confined themselves to wishes, and persuasions, nay, to pressing entreaties and amicable remonstrances, having for their object the safety of an allied Sovereign, they would do no more than exercise an acknowledged right—or perhaps discharge a becoming and neighbourly duty. But even this degree of interposition would be an encroachment on the dignity of an independent people, if it went to any purpose beyond that of saving the life of the Monarch. The Powers of Europe would have no business to blame or lecture the Spaniards, if the latter were to vote that Ferdinand had abdicated his crown. That is a subject on which the Spanish nation are, morally speaking, the sole earthly judges, and on which all foreigners who pretend to interfere, act as iniquitously, as if they were to assume the right of general legislation for the Peninsula, or of administering justice between one Spaniard and another. We rejoice to find it affirmed that the British Ambassador was not a party to this apparent violation of the essential privileges of the Spanish people. We should be more pleased still, if we could bring ourselves to credit the assurance given in one of the papers, that he had pledged his Government, to protect against all intruders the constitution and liberties of Spain. England did so when France invaded them within our own times; and if a foreign force were at this moment to undertake a march across the Pyrenees, how could the name of England (for she has little else to contribute)—how could the name and advice of England be better employed than in striving to perpetuate for Spain those blessings which had their origin in British co-operation and friendship?

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report, that an abuse which has prevailed to a shameful extent in Ireland, and which like some other peculiarities of Irish administration, has been lately imported into this country, was last night noticed and exposed in the House of Commons. The abuse to which we allude is that of sending Government advertisements for insertion

in papers of very limited circulation, and excluding them from others, which, being more generally read, are capable of spreading more widely the information required to be communicated; thus converting the public money into a source of corrupt patronage, instead of employing it to promote the public interest. Ministers, however, are thus prodigal of the national purse, they have at least this plea that they disinterestedly lavish it upon those who are least capable of promoting their views, of defending their measures, or extending their popularity. To prove this, we need do no more than refer to some of the papers mentioned in the report as the chief objects of their bounty.

London, Wednesday, July 24, 1822.—Last night a discussion took place in the House of Commons, respecting the recognition of the Independence of Columbia. When individuals or states really feel themselves independent, the acknowledgement of the fact by others is a matter of little importance, as it affects the substantial rights of the party hitherto unrecognized, but may be of great consequence in removing jealousies, encouraging union, and promoting commercial intercourse. In the present case a frank recognition of South American Independence would remove much inconvenience to our merchants, and abolish many political anomalies which there can be no object in maintaining, after the dominion of Spain in these regions has for some time actually ceased, and all hopes of regaining it, even in the most limited degree, must be finally abandoned. Why the British Government should be the last to hail the birth of these new states we are at a loss to conjecture; and we are afraid that we need scarcely refer our readers for the solution of the difficulty to the explanations of our Foreign Minister last night, which will only be found a very skilful effort to make a tolerable long speech answer all the purposes of convenient silence.

Mr. Canning brought before the House of Commons last night some cases of horrible cruelty perpetrated by pirates on British merchantmen navigating the West Indian Seas. The Right Honourable Gentleman stated, on the part of the petitioners, one amongst other facts, which must be felt not a little galling to the pride of Englishmen, and we do therefore think reflecting no small degree of shame on the managers of the British navy, whether abroad or at home. It is, that while British merchantmen have been attacked, and our flag insulted, by these piratical wretches, without the least redress from the men of war of this country, the cruisers of the United States have in various instances, seized upon the criminals, and given shelter to the commerce of Great Britain, abandoned by its most natural protectors! So has it sometimes happened in the Mediterranean within the last eighteen months: Greek Christian fugitives, and British lives and property, have alike owed salvation to the national flag of France, when that of the far-fame'd Mistress of the Seas was no where to be seen. This is not the sort of protection which we have a right to demand. That the British merchant should be indebted to the maritime rivals of his country in both hemispheres, for that support which the Britain of former days was more accustomed to bestow on surrounding nations, than to accept from their generosity, is more than an injury to commerce—it is a loss of character and a deep disgrace. Sir G. Cockburn, rising after Mr. Canning, took the easy and humble path of confessing the mischief which that Right Honourable Gentleman had deplored, and describing as general those tricks and atrocities of the pirates which the Member for Liverpool had but referred to in a limited number of cases. We trust that a more creditable state of things will be brought about before the ensuing session of Parliament.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report of last night that the Lord Advocate of Scotland returned to a tardy defence, of his Crown Deputies, and that Mr. Abercromby renewed his pledge to prosecute the inquiry into their conduct next session. The case of Borthwick, apprehended for entering his own premises with a legal warrant, and entering with his own property restored to him under the warrant—fettered like a common felon—placed in a close confinement—inured in dungeons—persecuted at the instance of the Lord Advocate, with the concurrence

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—21—

of his partner, and then by his partner with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate—and at last dismissed without trial, after seventy days' imprisonment, ignominy, and persecution, is one of those enormities that must be investigated and punished before we can feel ourselves secure under the safeguard of the laws, and recover our anxious confidence in the due administration of criminal justice.

London, Thursday July 25, 1822.—A petition was last night presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Spring Rice, from some humane inhabitants of Middlesex and Surrey, entreating the House to take into further consideration the condition of their distressed fellow-subjects in Ireland. The good cause of charity thrives apace; and we do venture to hope, that in a fortnight more the worst of the evil will have been encountered. Never was there displayed a continued effort of humanity more indefatigable or more delightful than that of which we record in this day's column of advertisements another single evidence. The voluntary subscriptions for the Irish by the people of England have now exceeded two hundred thousand pounds. This too, at a season of no inconsiderable suffering at home, and on behalf of those who will never possess any means of repayment but their prayers and their blessings. There are still some amongst us, we lament to say, who stand out perversely against the indulgence of that feeling which has so animated and so honoured the great mass of their countrymen. We have received another letter of complaint concerning the indifference shown upon the famine in Ireland, by the official persons in a certain rich parish of the metropolis, which was specified by name in this Journal about ten days or a fortnight since. Our correspondent assures us, that the reverend Vicar of that parish required no urgency or solicitation from any quarter to send round with laudable punctuality a demand for the Easter dues from his parishioners. There are some of them, it is added, who, at a future time, may take the trouble to remind him of the different sort of activity with which he has now enforced the claims of his starving fellow-creatures. An introduction of the poor-rate system into Ireland was recommended by one honourable member (Mr. Maudson Gurney) in the House last night, as a cure for the distresses of the nation, but we fear that is a remedy little applicable to the state of Ireland. There is not one man in twenty throughout the south of Ireland, who, under such a system as now prevails in this country, would not come upon his parish for relief. The whole soil of Ireland would not feed the entire body of her population with the same proportion of the same sustenance as is afforded to the parish poor of England. How far a provision for the sick, the superannuated, or the orphan children, might or might not be beneficially created in Ireland, and confined in its distribution within limits like those with governed the original poor-law funds of Queen Elizabeth, is a question, perhaps, well worth consideration: but if an Irish peasant, able to work, were once like a poor Englishman, secure of being fed by the public on the sole condition of his being actually unemployed, a fearful addition to the number of idlers, we suspect, would be the immediate consequence.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-Office, Downing-street, which sat upwards of an hour: it was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, except the Earl of Harrowby, who is out of town.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, another Cabinet Council was held at the same place, which sat till half-past two o'clock: it was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, except the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Harrowby.

Yesterday the Duke of York visited the King.

The Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Peel had audiences of his Majesty.

An exposure of monstrous depravity has taken place within these few days, all allusion to which we have hitherto suppressed. Mingled feelings of sorrow, humiliation, and disgust, have been in part the causes of our silence; and the respect we owe to public decency might still have induced us to persevere in our

reserve, if we could have thereby checked the horrible tale in its progress to notoriety amongst all ages and both sexes, which we fear it has already attained to. The person accused of being the chief criminal—P. Jocelyn, *Bishop of Clogher*—has, it is affirmed, forfeited his bail, and quieted for ever the country which his presence had polluted. Bail in such a case! What sum could be named which the wretch would not have sacrificed? We know not whether to rejoice or grieve that he has fled from justice. We know not whether the trial of such a criminal for a crime, might not have cost more in the way of corruption, than even his death by law, could have paid in the way of satisfaction to good morals. It is dreadful to remember, that a poor and perhaps innocent man was sentenced to transportation from his country, on the oath of this mitred reprobate, for only threatening to charge him with that of which he now stands (by his flight) confessedly convicted. It is more dreadful to think how the church of God has been scandalized and disgraced.

London, Friday, July 26, 1822.—In alluding with unsigned repugnance to a hateful subject, which has now acquired what we cannot help regarding as a most deplorable publicity, we yesterday stated the current understanding that the criminal who has escaped from justice on this occasion, by the forfeiture of his bail, escaped from it also in a former instance by bringing an unfortunate man to an unjust and ignominious punishment. The poor victim of this audacious hypocrite was first, it is said, unrelentingly flogged, and next transported, or driven into distant exile. Now, are sufferings like his to remain for ever unmitigated? Is the offence against equity and humanity, which appears too clearly from recent circumstances to have been committed in his person, not to be atoned for by any public act of the state itself, through whose erring tribunals the innocent man was tortured, and the guilty enabled to triumph over him? We join our voices most earnestly to theirs who demand, that as the first step towards reparation, a diligent search be made for this injured being, and, when found, that an ample indemnity be insured to him. Could a small part of the richly forfeited revenues of the bishopric be better employed than in such a satisfaction to justice? For the future disposal of the See of Clogher, there cannot well arise a more fit question to be considered by Parliament, since, we presume, there are few men in power at this time of day so nicely scrupulous as to talk of being scared by the proposition of an *ex post facto* law.

On Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, Major Davison, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the King's Palace, in Pall-mall, with a letter from the Duke to his Majesty, announcing the intelligence of the Duchess being safely delivered of a daughter, and that both the Duchess and Princess were doing well.

Letters dated 13th instant were received yesterday from Barcelona, which represent the entire province of Catalonia as the scene of a contest between the old royalist and constitutional parties. Scarcely a town or village that did not take a decided part on one side or the other; and the equality of power in both parties, by prolonging the conflict, had produced the greatest degree of rancour in both. It is described as no uncommon event that a village near which a skirmish has occurred, is plundered and set in flames by the conquerors. Few of the mails from Madrid reached Barcelona, so that the communication with the capital was extremely uncertain.

The King's Court.—Yesterday, at half past two o'clock, his Majesty held a Court at his Palace, in Pall-mall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Control, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Comptroller of the Household Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Harrington (Gold Stick in waiting), Earl De La Warr (in waiting), Sir Hillgrove Turner (Green in waiting), the Recorder of London, &c.—His Majesty held a Privy Council, after which, the Recorder of London was admitted into the presence of the King in

Council, and made his report of the convicts capitally convicted at the last sessions held at the Justice-hall in the Old Bailey, which occupied but a short time, and we understand his Majesty was graciously pleased to respite them all during pleasure. The King gave audiences to Mr. Peet, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Marquis of Londonderry.

Extract from the GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE of the 4th July:—
"The ST. PABLO Spanish ship of the line, is arrived at Cadiz from Algiers, and confirms the account of the unsatisfactory turn which the negotiation between the Spanish and Algerine Governments had taken. The Spanish Vice-Consul had left Algiers, and the Government has made these circumstances officially known in order that the Spanish merchantmen may be upon their guard against any hostile attempts of the Algerine cruisers."

We understand that the Duke of Montrose and the Earl of Errol have taken houses in George's-street, and that the Waterloo Hotel is engaged for his Majesty's suite.—*Edinburgh paper.*

The King's Visit to Scotland.—The most active preparations are making to fit up the palace of Holyrood house for his Majesty's Court. This day a great number of workmen are employed in cutting a new road from the Palace to the Calton-hill-road, for the accommodation of carriages, in their way to and from the Palace. We understand that the Magistrates and Council are to give his Majesty a splendid entertainment, either in the Parliament-house, or in George's-street assembly-rooms. It is expected that his Majesty will hold his Court at Holyrood-house on the 22d of August, the anniversary of his birth-day, and of his landing in Ireland last summer.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

London, Saturday, July 27, 1822.—A report was circulated in the course of yesterday, that the Dutch Government had resolved to acknowledge unconditionally the independence of the States of South America. This rumour we refer to for the purpose of adding, that it is in our judgment of very doubtful authority, or, indeed, to speak frankly, not entitled to the smallest credit. The statement is founded on a letter from Antwerp, dated the 23d instant. Now there are letters from Amsterdam of the 24th in town, and as the States-General are sitting at the Hague, we must have had the intelligence first from that quarter. There would not, perhaps, be much reason for dissatisfaction, if Holland, or any other country, were to take the lead and to set this Government an example which it would in that case be compelled to follow. Our Merchants demand this acknowledgment of South American independence—the law of nations abundantly sanctions it—the high and manly character of Great Britain calls loudly for such a display of attachment to the cause and principles of human liberty as the recognition of this most legitimate sovereignty would exhibit; yet, when our Foreign Secretary is heard to declare, that he can give no explanation of his own views or those of his colleagues, with regard to South America, which the House of Commons would be able to understand, it seems vain to hope that the interests of commerce, the rules of public law, or the rights of civil liberty, can have yet been the subject of their serious meditations; if they have, and have failed to guide Ministers how to act, they ought to pray for more light, and we for a due share of patience. Reverting, however, to our first topic, we may add, that it would be inconsistent with recent declarations ascribed to Holland, and possibly with her position among the Powers of Europe, if she were now to be the foremost in her acknowledgement of the States of South America.

Two measures owe their birth to this present Ministry, by placing which in juxtaposition, we may find a basis whence to form some tolerable estimate of their system of economical reform. One of these is the well-known—not for rewarding the bold-eras of "high and efficient office under the Crown." The other was a bill discussed last night in the House of Commons, which may be termed a bill for punishing those who have the misfortune to be in the situation of subalterns under the said officers "high and efficient." This is no other than the Superannuation Bill, which saw the light as a "Treasury minute." In the course of last autumn, and which, even at the first blush, appeared liable to ani-

madversions that every hour served only to strengthen and to multiply. The bill to which we are now referring is defended on the score of "economy," and of economy prayed for by the House of Commons itself; but the tests of the thing—whether this infliction upon the poor clerks in office be for the sake of economy, or for the purpose of rendering that substantial economy which was desired by Parliament—are, first, the manner in which it operates, and, second, the manner in which it fails to operate. Economy ought to be discriminating; but this bill is not. No matter how unequal the services and the duties, or how disproportioned the salaries of any two individuals in the same office, this coarse and blind instrument acts alike upon both—the industrious who earns his bread by daily hardships, and the minion of some "high and efficient Minister," who has been snuffed into an easy birth that he may eat the bread which he does not earn. It cannot be the desire of Ministers to damp the zeal or diligence of the clerks; yet was there ever an arrangement planned, so qualified for the introduction of idleness, inefficiency, discontent, dislike of their superiors, and even treachery to their trusts, among the public departments of the civil service? If the sum total of public money enjoyed by clerks was too much in proportion to the work done let the younger class of idlers be rather dismissed, and their slight business be turned over to more efficient branches of the office, than have trifler and labourer lopped or stretched, to make both fit into the same unrelenting project. The *bona fide* plan of regulation would be to have few hands, well-paid, and fully occupied; but such would not answer certain other purposes, which economists are too prudent to lose sight of or to shew. The bill is a pestle throughout—it robs the industrious, and spares the idle—it alienates the acting members of public service from their duty—it creates a new machinery of places and commissions, to do that which, if at all desirable, might be effected by a simple reduction of salary, and, to save 100,000 per annum, leaves half a million of an overgrown civil list untouched.

Mr. Emery.—Died, on Thursday Evening, (July 25,) at his house, in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Mr. John Emery, late of Covent-garden Theatre. Mr. Emery was in his 46th year, during three and twenty of which he had been a very distinguished ornament of the London boards. In the personation of Yorkshire characters he was inimitable. No actor whom we recollect could embody with so much skill and effect, the peculiar features which dramatic tradition has ascribed to the Yorkshire peasant. Rusticity and knavery are the component parts of the character, and these he displayed with an artful humour that was peculiarly his own. But his talents were not confined to this line. His *Tyke* was a powerful delineation of feeling and passion. In this character, which belongs to the tragedy of low life, he flung all competition to an immensurable distance. His recklessness in *Bernardine*, and his savage sullenness, occasionally relieved by sensual joy, in *Caliban*, afford farther proof of the versatility of his talents. In private life Mr. Emery's social and convivial qualities endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. We understand he has left a large family unprovided for. If this be the fact, we trust that the British public, by whom his merits were so highly appreciated, and to whose amusement he so largely contributed, will visit, with their bounty, his widow and children.

The King's Visit to Scotland.—In our last we announced from authority, that his Majesty had finally determined upon visiting his northern subjects; and his arrival in this city may be looked for about the middle of the ensuing month. A considerable number of workmen are employed in cutting a new carriage-way from the Palace to the Calton hill road for the better accommodation of carriages to and from the Palace. Towards the execution of this it appeared advisable to acquire some of the property adjoining to the Artillery Park, in order that the road might not be confined to the King's property. An additional number of workmen have likewise been sent to complete the preparations making at Dalkeith palace, where, as we formerly announced, his Majesty will chiefly reside. Workmen have also

begun to fill up and level the ground in front of the Advocates' library, and orders have been issued to remove the weigh-house in the course of a few days. The removing of this ancient building, which has stood for nearly five centuries, will greatly improve the passage leading to the Castle-hill. Throughout the city the most active preparations appear to be making for his Majesty's reception. We understand the Lord Provost and magistrates are to give his Majesty a splendid entertainment, either in the Parliament-house or in the George-street Assembly Rooms; and in the event of the former being preferred, the libraries, and the first and second divisions of the Court of Sessions, will form a suit of rooms well adapted for such a banquet. At a meeting of the Society of Writers to the Signet, held in their Hall yesterday (Monday the 21st instant), a committee of their number was appointed to co-operate with other public bodies to consider what measures may be most proper to adopt to testify their loyalty and respect to his Majesty on his approaching visit to the metropolis of Scotland. In the meantime, the city is filling with great rapidity. Many families who had gone to the country for the summer have already returned. The hotels are not only bespoken but many private houses are already engaged.—*Edinburgh Star.*

London, Monday, July 29, 1832.—We insert in its authentic form a document, of which imperfect copies had previously reached this country through the French journals.—Proclamation from the Greek Congress, blockading the coasts of Turkey! “all the coasts still in the power of their enemies, either in Epirus, the Peloponnesus, Eubea, or Thessaly, and extending from Epidamnum to Salonica.” The same doctrine we zealously defended on behalf of the South Americans, when they blockaded the ports of the Pacific; we respect equally when its benefits are claimed by the Greeks. And who can honestly or wisely question it? The brave inhabitants of Greece are now supporting a war against the Turks, more necessary, more hallowed than that of any colonies against their parent state. The Spanish colonies had not at least to fear the violation of their women, the leading of their children into slavery, or the utter extermination of all their whole male race; they could not dread that the Spaniards would massacre the ministers of their church, overthrow their altars, or extirpate Christianity from amongst them. Spain had created her colonies, and though an unsound, it is not an unnatural sentiment for the mother country, that what she had created she had a right to keep. The cause of the Spanish and of the English colonists, therefore, wants something of that obvious and overpowering justice, which (without predicting how it may terminate) inspires the quarrel of the Greek nation. Their lives are in jeopardy, and their Christian religion is at stake. No one can deny that they are a belligerent power—that much of Greece is in the hands of Greeks,—and that throughout whatever districts the Greek standard floats, the Government, *de facto*, has ceased to be Turkish. The Greeks wage a strictly defensive war, and confine their maritime operations to the recovery of what has been *Greece* from ages immemorial, from Epirus to Salonica, on the continent, with their own isles in the Egean Sea, and Crete, still subject to what they justly stigmatize as usurpation. It is hinted, that on this question, as on so many others, right will be settled by might; and that those European Powers which possess a superiority by sea, will resist the exercise of the acknowledged law of nations on the part of the Greek Congress. It may perhaps be so ordained; and it may be the decree of providence to increase on all sides the dangers and embarrassment of this Christian people, only to succumb to fresh tests of courage, and to leave the whole harvest of honour and magnanimity to themselves.

London, Tuesday, July 30, 1832.—An express from Paris, at a late hour last night, brought us the French journals of Sunday, and Madrid papers to the 18th instant inclusive. They are generally destitute of interesting intelligence; but we select the following piece of ultra raving about Spain from the *DRAPÉAUX BLANC*, of which we do not believe one word, for the purpose of putting the public on their guard against the credit it will receive

in quarters where every tale of counter-revolution, however absurd, is eagerly seized, and diligently circulated:—

“ *Paris, July 29.*—News which reached us to-day from the Spanish frontier announce that Madrid is in the power of the Royalists, and that the King is rescued from the hands of the Jacobins.

“ A private letter states that General Morillo put himself at the head of the Royalist party, and completely defeated that of the Liberals. Every where the emblems called constitutional are destroyed, and nothing is heard but the cry of ‘Vive le Roi nul.’

“ What gives great consistency to this news is, the reserve with which the liberal papers announce that a courier, coming from the south, arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

“ The question was agitated some days before, to know whether the King could be forced to quit his palace, and whether the municipality would not require, that, under the pretext of safety, he should be shut up in the palace of Bush-Rolico, formerly a royal habitation, but transformed into a fortress since the occupation of Madrid by the French.

“ The news from Andalusia, very alarming for the Jacobin party, made them alter their resolution, which, had it been carried into execution, would have renewed the frightful anarchy of the Temple. The Spaniards, then, will have the sole honour of having with their own hands strangled the monster of the revolution, without foreign aid, and then they will in truth deserve the epithet of *héros*.

The *JOURNAL DES DEBATS* quotes the same statement, so far as it pretends to any news, from the *ETOILE* of the previous evening; the garnish is peculiar to the *DRAPÉAUX BLANC*. It would be needless to point out how vague and general all the expressions of the ultra paper are beyond the mere assertion of Morillo's proceedings, and it would be as needless to argue on that assumed fact, when, according to the statement itself, the news arrived on the Saturday morning at ten, and no effect was produced on the Spanish stock, at four in the afternoon, nor any particular journal by any of the journals of next morning. It will be remarked, that no date is mentioned for this counter-revolutionary movement, no battle is described, and no reason is assigned for Morillo's desertion of a triumphant cause to which he adhered when its success was at least doubtful.

We observe nothing in the Spanish papers to induce us to delay our publication. On the 18th, according to the journals of three different parties, all was quiet and orderly in Madrid.

Yesterday the Duke of York transacted military business with the King.

Yesterday Viscount Melville had an audience of the King.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has applied to Sir Richard Birnie, as Chief Magistrate of Police for England, for the assistance of some officers, who know the persons of English thieves, to guard his Majesty's northern subjects against their depredations during his Majesty's intended visit. Sir Richard has, in consequence, appointed Townshend, Sayer, Vickery, and Bishop, to be in attendance in Edinburgh, during his Majesty's stay in this city.

We are happy to learn that the Duke of Sussex is sufficiently recovered from his late severe accident, to be able to take an airing in his carriage. His Royal Highness, however, still requires the constant attendance of his surgeon.

The *SAHARAN* frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 12th instant from India, sailed from Madras on the 6th of March, in company with the *ASBERTON* and when off Cape Egallias saw a ship on shore, and from her appearance supposed to be the *ASBERTON*. It was blowing so heavy at the time, that the *SAHARAN* could not render any assistance, but made a signal from Captain Marryat's code, which was not answered.

The King's Visit to Scotland.—(From the Edinburgh Star.)—The most active preparations continue to be made here for his Majesty's expected visit.

Three of his Majesty's carriages, and a quantity of stores, arrived at Newhaven this morning (Friday, 26th instant), from London per the JAMES WATT.

On Wednesday last (the 24th instant), the Town Council appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the proper reception of his Majesty. It is now finally resolved on, that the banquet to be given to his Majesty by the Magistrates and Council will be in the Parliament-house. We believe it is understood his Majesty will proceed in the first place to the Advocates' Library, which is to be splendidly illuminated, and from thence to the banqueting-room, upon which at present there are a great number of workmen employed by Mr. Trotter, and which will be tastefully and elegantly decorated. The preparations, likewise, at the Palace are going on with amazing alacrity, and which we observe will soon be lighted up with gas. The improvements at Dalkeith Palace are also prosecuted with great rapidity, and we understand a new carriage-way is making from opposite the new entrance to the Palace, across the field to the gate of the Melville-castle. It has been proposed to have the road between Dalkeith and the city lighted up, and it was surveyed yesterday by a lamp contractor for that purpose.

Preparations are busily making throughout the city, both by public bodies and individuals, for a general illumination, which is expected to continue for several nights, and to be the most brilliant and magnificent that ever took place in this city.

The Faculty of Advocates met on Tuesday, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to his Majesty, and to consider whether any and what farther marks of profound respect and loyalty the Faculty have it in their power to exhibit.

His Majesty's horses, which left London on Friday last, are expected at the Duke of Buccleuch's stables in the course of next week: the Caledonian Hunt stables at Dalkeith are reserved for the horses of his Grace the Duke of Montrose, his Majesty's Lord Chamberlain.

Two troops of the Scots Greys have arrived at Dalkeith, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hankin, where they are to be joined by two other troops from Glasgow, who will form the household guard of his Majesty, along with four companies of infantry. Two troops of the Greys have arrived at Piershill, and the remainder will continue in Glasgow, until they are relieved by the 7th Dragoon Guards, now on their march from Manchester.

The Royal Mid Lothian cavalry are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for the arrival of his Majesty. They are to be quartered in Edinburgh.

Shortly after his Majesty's arrival, there will be a grand cavalry review, consisting of the Greys, 3d Dragoon Guards, the Royal Mid Lothian, and the East and West Lothian cavalry corps.

Yesterday (Thursday, the 25th instant), the Royal College of Surgeons appointed a committee to draw up an address to be presented by a deputation of their members, to his Majesty on his arrival in Edinburgh, and we understand that the Royal College of Physicians are to meet to-day for the same purpose.

Parting Compliments between Lord Eldon and the Right Honourable George Canning.—The Lord Chancellor, it is well known, alluded in a particular manner to Mr. Canning, in the debate on the Catholic Peers' bill. His lordship condescendingly admitted that the author of the bill was a *respectable gentleman*, to "whatever quarter of world he might go," and swung his mighty arm as if he would have flung his once unruly colleague at least beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*. Not unheard was the sneer—not unmarked the manner—not unresented the insult. Mr. Canning in the discussion on the amendments of the marriage bill by the Lords, supported the amendments, "bungling" as they were, because if they rejected them, and let the bill out of their hands again, it would inevitably be lost. "He had not spoken upon

the subject before, because he had hoped that learned lords in another place would have applied their legal ingenuity and their long experience to the correction of great and palpable injustices in the existing marriage law, and to the introduction of safe and salutary improvements. When he had ventured to let his imagination penetrate into that awful sanctuary of learning, wisdom, and experience, he had not anticipated that the *presiding genius* of the place would exert all his influence and strain all his ingenuity to defeat a just and necessary measure by pettifogging objections and insidious amendments."—*Traveller*.

London, Wednesday, July 31, 1822.—The complaints of the commercial world against the feeble and inadequate measures of Ministers, in what relates to the maritime interest of this country, both in the South Seas and in the West Indies, become louder every day. Mr. MARRYAT presented a petition last night from the merchants of London, praying for more competent protection against the conflicting armaments of Chili and Peru, the explanation of which will be afforded by our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons. But the sufferings of our trade from the Pirates, the utter paralysis which has apparently seized our marine, and the consequent disgrace to our national character, when the activity, liberality, and success of the United States' cruisers are compared with the conduct, or what we must presume to be the instructions given to those of Great Britain, have really grown to a pitch that is no longer tolerable. The attempts at apology set up by Ministers serve only to confirm the unfavourable impression of their conduct.

There are some statements of facts, which set all commentary at defiance, and such a statement we now present to our readers on the most interesting of all political subjects to an Englishman—we mean the condition of what is termed by courtesy the popular branch of the Legislative Body of Great Britain. On the 8th of June, 1821, a Select Committee was appointed, whose business was in substance to ascertain what Members of the House of Commons held places or pensions, whether civil, naval, or military, under the Crown, and to make a return thereof to the House. With what diligence the inquiry may have been prosecuted, we know not; but it appears as if no extraordinary alacrity had been shown by the Committee in communicating their information to the House, inasmuch as the report, which is far from voluminous, was not ordered to be printed until the 9th inst., 1822, just thirteen months after the authority for proceeding to inquire; and, assuming that such a document could not have been presented long before the order for printing it was issued, we can scarcely forbear to ask, why it was not forthcoming sooner? Had the House been officially in possession three months ago of the very striking intelligence which this paper conveys, it is impossible to imagine that some formal act or resolution would not have testified the impression produced by such tidings upon the consciences of many, and the nerves of more, or at least upon that sense of decency which we are persuaded prevails to a very becoming extent amongst the members of that body. The Committee seem afraid to trust themselves with observations, but, to spare their time and trouble, they come to the worst at once. Their first sentence is pithy and highly satisfactory—"Your Committee have to report to the House, that it appears to them that fifty-seven members of Parliament hold offices under the Crown, at the pleasure of the Crown or otherwise, the net emoluments of which are 108,665l. 11s." or nearly, on an average, 2,000l. per annum each.

"That thirteen members of Parliament hold offices in the appointment and at the pleasure of the (high and efficient) public officers (these last being tenants only during the Royal pleasure, be it remarked), the emoluments of which are 28,107l. 4s. 2d.," or upwards of 2,000l. per annum each.

Thus, there are seventy offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, or of those who themselves hold only by that pleasure, absorbing 136,000l. per annum of the public money. There are, besides, nineteen other honourable members who have a freehold in this public feast. These, indeed, are not affected by the same lively fear of expulsion, on giving a refractory vote, as the

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—25—

former class of placemen; but being for the most part of punctilious honour, they lend through gratitude to a benefactor, a support in the way of votes and speeches, little less exemplary than others would contribute from a meaner motive. This swells the list to 80 Members of Parliament enjoying 170,000*l.* per annum of the taxes paid by the people. But this is not all: Besides the placemen and pensioners during pleasure, and the holders of freehold places, such as Sir G. Rose, who, in addition to his embassy of 7,500*l.* per annum, holds the patent sinecure of Clerk of the Parliament, 4,300*l.* more; such, also, as the Right Hon. Wm. DUNDAS, tenant of two or three nondescript offices, amounting to above 4,300*l.* per annum; besides the decided tribe, who perish when the sun of Court favour is withdrawn, and this last class of tougher growth, perennials and standards in the wide forest of corruption, there is still a third order belonging to Parliament, and properly noticed by the Select Committee—we mean the Members who hold commissions in the army and navy—not included in either of the above lists. These, who, without meaning the least offence, we presume it will be fair to consider in the nature of Parliamentary guards and garrisons, amount to twenty, and no more. We well know the dangerous ground we stand upon in venturing to classify these fiery spirits. It is in every one's recollection that an Irish Colonel, a member of the honourable House, got horribly angry at its being supposed that, in his uniform votes for Ministers, he felt the slightest influence from a consciousness of the profession to which he belonged—a profession, however, his promotion in which, nay, his continuance in which, and his sudden and arbitrary, and irresponsible removal from it, he himself concurred in acknowledging depended on the will of the Government, from which lay no appeal. The gross number of Gentlemen, constituting that power which has been termed the "just and salutary influence of the Crown" in the House of Commons, amounts to exactly 100, without reckoning their immediate connexions! Subtract but half the number from the usual majorities of the session, and what would have been the result?

The King's Visit to Scotland.—(From the *Glasgow Chronicle*.)—It does not seem to be exactly known whether the King will advance beyond Edinburgh. The preparations which for three months have been making at the Duke of Montrose's seat on Loch Lomond are still going on. If his Majesty visits Buchanan-house, he may not improbably go by Stirling, and return by Glasgow. In the mean time, the Renfrewshire and Glasgow Yeomanry and Volunteers are to proceed to Edinburgh. His Majesty is expected to arrive this day fortnight.

At a meeting of the Lieutenantcy of Perthshire, on Monday, the Duke of Atholl stated that he had it from good authority that the King did not intend to cross the Forth during his ensuing visit; but as he had taken a house in Edinburgh during his stay there, he would have the honour of introducing the gentlemen of the county to his Majesty. A committee was appointed to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, and to propose a suitable address to his Majesty on the occasion.

The projected Royal visit is the prevailing topic for discussion at Cupar. The last Royal visit to Fife was made by Charles II., who was entertained by the magistrates in this Tolbooth being, the best place which a primitive age could afford to entertain Royalty. A search is making into the council records for the minute of council, with reference to this visit, an extract of which, rumour saith, is to be presented to his Majesty by the magistrates, at an anticipated levee in Holyrood-house.

Extract of a letter, dated Edinburgh, July 23;—"The Royal Company of Archers will claim their old privilege of defending the King's person, as a body guard, within six miles of the capital. This company, which owes its origin to the commissioners appointed in the reign of James I. for enforcing the exercise of archery, was revived during the reign of his late Majesty. It now consists of 1,000 members, among whom are most of our Scottish nobility and persons of distinction. Such a guard, we doubt not, will be most acceptable to his Majesty, and we are all anticipating the pleasure of seeing our Sovereign escorted by this fine company of nobles and gentlemen."

London, August 1, 1822.—We received last night by express the Paris papers of Monday, which contain no domestic intelligence of any interest, and no news from Spain later than the accounts of the 18th ultimo, which we yesterday communicated. The only document worth extracting, in addition to those which we formerly inserted, is the following decree respecting the disturbances in Catalonia, signed by the King:—

"Viewing the extraordinary circumstances of the country, and the disasters which afflict Catalonia, in consequence of the plots of the enemies of the state, who have succeeded in disturbing the repose and tranquillity of its inhabitants; and considering that the national militia, who have given so many proofs of their adherence to the constitution, are still employed in a service as painful to themselves as it is prejudicial to their families, by withdrawing them from their usual occupations; we have, after taking the advice of our Council, after consulting the permanent deputation of the Cortes, and subject to the approbation of the Extraordinary Cortes, which we are about to convoke, decreed as follows:—

"1. That there shall be a fresh levy of 25,000 men in the Peninsula and the islands on the 1st of August.

"2. That these 25,000 men shall serve to form, with the shortest delay possible, the 3d battalions of the 37 regiments of the line and light troops.

"3. They shall complete, likewise, those of the cavalry of the line and the light troops.

"4. This measure shall extend equally to the regiments of foot and flying artillery, and to the sappers and pioneers.

"5. All the extra officers joined to the different regiments of the regular army shall be called to form the third battalions, and those who are not in activity are placed at the disposal of the Minister of War as if they were.

"Finally, there is placed at the disposal of the Minister of War a sum of eight millions of reals, to aid in this levy of 25,000 men, subject to the ulterior arrangements which the extraordinary Cortes, whom I shall convoke as soon as possible, may make, taking into consideration this decree, and the pressing and urgent circumstances which have induced me to issue it. Madrid, July 17."

This is the first intimation which his Majesty has given of his determined design to convoke as soon as possible the Extraordinary Cortes, though such a measure was easily foreseen, and, in the circumstances of the country, concluded to be indispensable.

London, Friday, August 2, 1822.—Letters from some of the unhappy Sciotos who have had fathers, sons, and brothers massacred, wives and children dragged away to pollution, and their beautiful country wasted and destroyed, pour in upon us with most affecting appeals to British justice and humanity, against the system of deliberate falsehood which is carried on by a portion of the press of this metropolis, in every narrative thrown into circulation concerning the affairs of Greece. It is melancholy to find English writers thus ranging themselves on the side of despotism, as if the welfare of Britain, or the real policy of this Government, could, under any circumstances, have a common interest with it. But the system is of extensive application. During the war between Spain and her colonies, the latter were slandered and undervalued, as the Greeks are now. It was the same in Italy, when the German foreigners overran it: the same in Spain, when the cause of the Inquisition and of secret torture was preferred to that of constitutional liberty. So is it in Greece, where Turkish infidels and tyrants are taken into favour against a suffering race of men, to whom, according to the received Court doctrine, Christianity itself affords no redemption from the sin of endeavouring to be free. This, we say, is melancholy; but it has ceased to be dangerous—for freedom spreads on every side; and, whether east or west, is hourly making new acquisitions. The destruction of the Captain Pasha, the destroyer of Scio, is confirmed by the unsuspecting testimony of the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER; the Greeks, by a display of incomparable skill and courage, having blown up the ship of that officer, and set on fire many superior vessels. This action, if it be of the magnitude asserted, gives

Greece, for the present campaign at least, the command of the sea of maritime warfare in the Archipelago, and the power of cutting off the supplies from many important garrisons of the Turks.

The overthrow of the Highgate Chapel Bill is creditable to the spirit and steadiness by which it was accomplished, and useful as an example to the people of this country of the means through which they may best ensure the maintenance of any right when assaulted or violently threatened. It does not appear that the Member for Middlesex withdrew his aid from the bill, as at first reported; nor would it have been altogether in character for Mr. Byng, that, acting implicitly on the instructions transmitted to him, as is, we have heard, his professed habit, he should have one day taken for his guides at those of his constituents who were supporters, and another day the opponents of the measure. This would have been what Junius calls "impartial treachery" to both. The inhabitants of Highgate met at the Gate House on Wednesday last, and passed unanimously a series of resolutions, not merely expressive of their satisfaction at this triumph, but declaratory of their purpose to carry on the proceedings in chancery against the trustees, and recommending to other districts a similar vindication of the interests of charity, and of the rights and principles of law.

Spanish document.—We present, in this day's paper, the translation of a Spanish document, which bears the title of a "Manifesto confidentially circulated at Madrid," on the affairs of South America. The importance of this paper consists in its being an authentic and official explanation of the feelings of Spain on the subject of her quondam colonies; but of the purpose which it seems designed to answer we should be unanxious if we affirmed that either of them has a probable chance of success, inasmuch as the first is to prevail upon the colonists to reimpose upon themselves that yoke which they have actually shaken off in spite of the resistance of the Spanish armies; and the second is to dissuade or deter the Powers of Europe from recognizing their (already accomplished) independence. Had we been asked three or four years ago what our wishes were with regard to the future relations between Spain and the trans-Atlantic provinces, we should without difficulty have expressed a desire for the continued integrity of the whole Spanish empire, on condition of seeing established such a government as would consult the undoubted interests and command the free confidence of the people of South America and of their Mexican neighbours: but that day is past and irrecoverable. Indeed, so long back as whilst the Cortes were assembled at Cadiz, there arose the strongest causes of apprehension that in principle the separation was even then complete. The Deputies for Spanish America were considered an heterogeneous and not half-naturalized body. They could obtain nothing for their constituent nations beyond sea: the concessions which they solicited as due to Spanish America on the clearest grounds of policy, right, and friendship, were refused in an arbitrary and monopolizing spirit, little differing, if at all, from that which had governed the ancient Spanish Councils in the days of Philip II. It was not a question, therefore, very likely to be settled in a satisfactory manner by this or that set of advisers of the Crown of Spain; the temper of the Spanish nation generally was averse to such an abandonment, or even to such a relaxation of the old colonial system, as had become, through the change of times, the single expedient for averting an appeal to arms between those who felt that they had a right to ask for much, and those who fancied themselves strong enough to give way in nothing. It is obvious that when war was once declared against the colonies by Spain, and Morillo despatched with a powerful army to reduce them, the mother country had risked all upon that solitary stake. So long as Morillo could fight, nay, when more than half-vanquished by the colonists, the preliminary article in every overture to peace was a demand of their unqualified submission. Force, then, has failed; and, as in all such cases, it is now idle for Spain to negotiate on any terms short of a distinct acknowledgment of the absolute sovereignty of these victorious states. The Manifesto which has led us into these observations, dwells much on the impossibility of prolonging a connexion which is not founded on the common interest of the parties—a just remark; and the revolt of the Spanish colonies (as well as of the British some 40 years

before) would be a proof of it, if any were wanting. The King is made to express keen anguish at seeing those fine countries a prey to all the "ills and dangers inseparable from a revolution." But, say the provinces, our revolution is ended—our sufferings and dangers are no more, since we overcome your troops, and have assumed the power of promoting our own views of our own commercial interests. So, where the Manifesto states the King's conviction that the South Americans have the same interests as the Spaniards, it will unquestionably meet the reply, that it was his Majesty's persuasion of their having *opposite* interests which induced him a few years ago to coerce them by the sword; and that after such an experience of his practical construction of the doctrine for which he now takes credit, they would rather be left to judge for themselves hereafter to what extent the interests of the Spanish nation do really coincide with theirs. We cannot yield our prepossessions on public law to the reasoning of the Manifesto, where it impugns the well-known and essential principle that in most instances a Government *de facto* may be rightfully recognized by others. Instead of danger and confusion resulting from this maxim, we cannot help seeing in it a powerful instrument for the restoration of order and tranquillity amongst mankind, nor do we conceive how the recognition of the South American colonies by Europe, which it is the business of the Manifesto to deprecate, can much more compromise the principles of lawful government, or indeed the welfare of Spain herself, for which we entertain a sincere and respectful solicitude, than could our acknowledgment seven years ago of the Belgian states, as constituting an independent kingdom, on the ground that in the sixteenth century they had been vessels of the Spanish Crown. It is not, indeed, for us to judge how far the menace implied towards the close of the Manifesto may operate against the impending recognition of South America by the European Powers. If any forfeiture of the friendship of Spain, or, still more, any active manifestations of displeasure on the part of a brave and allied nation, were to be the consequence of a step which seems prescribed to foreign Governments as much as their duty as by their indisputable policy, there is no people, we are sure, would regret more deeply than the English an event so unfortunate and unlooked for; but the obligation to public liberty, to international law, to the interests of universal commerce, and to the wants and sufferings of our own country, is one which no deference to the punctilious or irritated feelings of a friend, however estimable, can exempt the British Government from discharging. It is further certain, that ere one twelve-month shall have elapsed, Spain herself will see the question in the same light in which it appears to others, and follow the example of that course which she herself was an agent in compelling England to adopt with regard to the States of North America.

A Manifesto which circulates confidentially at Madrid, and which presents the views of the Spanish Government for conciliating its interests with those of the other European nations, and with the true advantages of the Spanish American Provinces.

His Catholic Majesty, in calling the attention of his august Allies on the state of the revolted provinces of Spanish America, deems useless and unseasonable the examination of the causes which excited in those regions the desire of separating themselves from the mother-country. It is enough for his Majesty to be convinced that it was neither the abuse of power nor the weight of oppression which inspired the desire of this separation, and that a disunion so melancholy between the members of the great Spanish family has been the effect of extraordinary circumstances, and of the terrible crisis which Spain encountered in protecting its throne and dignity from the rapacity of foreign domination.

Since that epoch of glory and misfortune the political aspect of various of our ultra-marine provinces has often varied. Military successes have been divided between the contending parties; the cause of the Insurgent has assumed a different face in each of the chief portions of the Spanish American continent; and his Majesty endures the poignant distress in seeing these interesting regions exposed to all the evils and all the dangers inevitably attached to revolution.

His Majesty desiring ardently to terminate this painful situation of anxiety and uncertainty, and to execute the benevolent

disposition of the Cortes, has appointed Commissioners, who, by proceeding, to the Insurgent regions of America, are to hear their propositions, to transmit them to the Spanish Government, and to establish a frank and sincere correspondence, the object and results of which will be, to the advantage of Spaniards in both hemispheres.

It is not as a Monarch irritated against his wayward subjects, that his Majesty presents himself to the insurgent Americans; it is as a father who wishes to act as a peace-making mediator in the dissensions of his children. He throws a veil on the past, the better to see the present; and considers their existing situation in all the relations which bind it with the future. The common good of the provinces of the two worlds is the great object of the negotiation, its only basis, and the common centre towards which all arrangements shall tend.

Never was transactions more important, but at the same never will a Government in similar circumstances show more integrity and sound faith. His Majesty cannot persuade himself that the interests of the provinces beyond seas are opposed to those of European Spain; and this sentiment, worthy of his paternal heart, urges him to seek the means of reconciling the common advantage, and inspires him with the consoling hope of finding them.

His Catholic Majesty flatters himself that by this frank and generous conduct he shall be able to save the American regions whole ages of misery and misfortunes—to prevent any bounds being set to the progress of civilization and knowledge by civil war and anarchy—to avoid the depopulation, misery, and immorality, the inevitable consequences of long political oscillations, which condemn to misfortune the present generation, without securing the happiness or repose of future generations.

His Catholic Majesty thinks, at the same time, that the greatest blessing which he can procure to Peninsular Spain, is to put an end to a devastating and patricidal war; and that placed in the midst of brethren united by the ties of religion, of blood, of language, of habits, and even of interest, this voice will be listened to for the advantage of all.

His Catholic Majesty carries his views to a more distant horizon, and considers this question as a European question. A long space of time elapsed before the beneficent effects of the discovery of the new world were felt in the old; nobody could foresee them, or calculate upon them; it was an immense, unknown, and unbounded career which determined their extent. His Majesty thinks the same thing may be said about the great events which agitate America, the effects of which must necessarily influence the fate of Europe even in a very rapid manner. It is impossible to calculate either the degree of this influence, or the alteration which it must produce in the mutual relations of the two worlds; but his Majesty is not afraid to affirm, that the transaction which will fix the fate of the Spanish American provinces, and arrest the blind and impetuous course of revolution, will be one of the greatest blessings for the civilized world.

Wants, commerce, habit, and relations of every nature have multiplied the ties which unite two hemispheres; and it may easily be conceived that a vast continent, drawn in a conflict of the passions and become the theatre of a revolution, the end of which is not seen, must exercise a pernicious influence on the political and moral relations of Europe, which is beginning to re-pose after 30 years of convulsions.

There are, perhaps, superficial minds who see a consolidated nation and a solid and stable government in each of the provinces which had declared their independence, and who, without regard to obstacles of every nature, to the principles of public right and the most known maxims of the law of nations, think that a province legitimizes its independent existence, and acquires the right of being recognized as a state by other powers, by the simple fact of its being detached from that of which it formed a part.

But a sad experience has demonstrated to governments the lamentable effects which such an overthrow of principles produces; they foresee the consequences of its propagation as fatal to legitimate governments as to the integrity of nations, and they examine to the bottom the consequences which would be occa-

ioned in Europe by a sanction of the indefinite right of insurrection demanded for America by some persons.

Thus, then, his Catholic Majesty not only deems interested in this question the nations who possess ultra-marine colonies, to which the same theory may be applied, which it is wished to legitimate in the Spanish American provinces, but it considers this affair as being intimately connected with those guardian principles which form the safety of governments and the guarantees of society.

All other considerations disappear in presence of the latter; and therefore his Catholic Majesty does not wish to recur to the less important reasons which in ordinary times policy employs for the support and the defense of justice.

In further looking at the question under a new point of view, Spain presents in all her relations new and powerful motives for determining other Powers to preserve the strictest impartiality, regarding her. Exempt from every kind of ambitious pretension—placed relatively to other nations in an inoffensive position, and exclusively occupied with the establishment and consolidation of her internal happiness, she cannot provoke the jealousies of rivals, nor excite a desire to dismember different parts of the monarchy with the object of weakening her. Spain, whatever may be her force, cannot menace the repose or the safety of other nations, but rich and flourishing, she may have an advantageous influence in preserving the equilibrium of the Powers. An instinct of honour and integrity has united the unknown elements of her force; and, engaged in the most unequal struggle, she afforded time to the continent to rise against the common enemy, and destroy his oppressive yoke. This one fact renders every other reflection and commentary useless; it is sufficient to inspire interest in favour of a magnanimous nation, and to announce that its influence shall be always beneficent and never offensive. This is the position which nature and policy assign to Spain among the nations. European governments acted upon this great political principle when they saw the colossal power of Spain destroyed, which during two centuries had alarmed Europe. After a long conflict, it was considered how to fix the lot of this kingdom, which was looked upon as connected with the federative system of Europe, and at that time the advantage was foreseen of consolidating its power by securing for it in America; a point d'appui which, by increasing its consequence, rendered it better calculated to maintain the equilibrium of the European political balance.

This consideration of the general interest appeared so important, that Spain was bound not to alienate in any form the smallest portion of her territory in America; and to render her possession of it still more secure and inviolable, at the same time that it took away all motive for distrust, she renounced the power of granting to other nations, by any means or under any pretext whatever, the advantage of trading in those regions.

Time has nevertheless produced on this point a very important change. A less restricted policy, changes occurring in commercial relations, the notification of economical principles, and a multitude of other combined causes, have convinced Spain that to aspire to a preservation of a commercial monopoly, which formerly had been regarded as the principal bond of union between the two great parts of the Spanish monarchy, would be as injurious to the interests of the Peninsula, as to those of the American provinces.

On the contrary, his Catholic Majesty thinks that there are no durable ties except those that are founded on common interests; that peninsular Spain can obtain commercial advantages by her industry and her marine, without aspiring to an exclusive privilege; that new wants and new desires, the consequence of civilization and riches, render necessary to the provinces beyond seas, a more frank and liberal system; and that instead of struggling uselessly against the mercantile system, which exercises such influence on the political system of modern nations, the true interest of Spain consists in adopting this spirit as a useful ally, and in converting it into an irreconcileable enemy.

To obtain so important results, all the laws and arrangements made posterior to the restoration of the constitutional government have had a tendency benevolent, generous, and fa-

vourable to the colonization of foreigners in Spanish America, and the freedom of commerce with those distant regions. The trial made in the island of Cuba has been sufficient to demonstrate that their interests, those of Spain, and in general those of all other nations, coincide in the same point.

His Catholic Majesty, by this simple and natural means, has removed the only obstacle which could prevent the most complete union between the policy of Spain and that of other Cabinets. A government that is solid and stable, recognized, and the faithful observer of treaties, is disposed to negotiate with insurgent provinces of America, and offers to other nations the greatest commercial advantages. It would be impossible to point out (though the question were reduced to a simple calculation of interest) an object which could serve as a counterpoise in the opposite scale.

Civil war and anarchy, which are often the consequence of revolution, and more particularly when, as in America, its elements are heterogeneous and opposite, are assuredly not calculated to increase the exchangeable productions of a country, nor to attract foreigners, by offering them that safety which leaves no doubt, and which is the soul of commerce; neither can vacillating governments do it, precarious in their nature and without guarantee, which cannot themselves secure the advantages which they themselves present. Buenos Ayres, abandoned to itself, has endeavoured in vain for the last 12 years to consolidate a government. The wretchedness and depopulation of the provinces of the Main, instead of advancing have removed to a greater distance the epoch of their prosperity and their riches. In affairs of this nature, and when facts come to the support of reasoning, it is useless to oppose vague and indefinite hopes to certain and known results.

But it appears that a new calamity has arrived to increase the evils which might have been foreseen. The insurrection on the American Continent has favoured piracy on the seas. General commerce begins to feel the want of security, and the dangers of this war, which knows no other laws, than those of self-interest, and pillages indiscriminately the industrious citizens of all nations.

Thus by an admirable concatenation of facts, every thing concurs to demonstrate the utility, nay, even the urgency, of a definitive arrangement in an affair which has so vast and profound ramifications; and every thing contributes to press upon the Spanish Government the folly of retarding, through any secondary motive, a transaction so important.

His Catholic Majesty, in entering upon this frank and amicable negotiation with the insurgent provinces, expects with the greatest confidence, to find in all Governments, that circumspection and that reserve of conduct, prescribed by justice, recommended by policy, and inspired by sentiments of impartiality and good will.

When the Spanish nation endeavours to put an end to this domestic misunderstanding, the same inviolable respect which she professes for the rights of other nations, inspires, her with the just confidence of being treated with similar consideration and regard. She cannot even suspect, on the part of those who desire to preserve friendship and good understanding, any step hazarded, which might suppose the question already resolved, the decision of which belongs to Spain alone, in making use of her legitimate and recognized rights, which she has never renounced. In this state of things, the steps taken to engage different powers in a recognition of the independence of the insurgent powers of America will present, on the contrary, a solemn occasion to sanction the fundamental principle on which the integrity of territory, the repose of nations, and the public morality of governments are founded.

The text and spirit of treaties—the good faith which ought to reign between powers in amity—the conviction of a duty equally supported upon a general and temporary police—the real welfare of the insurgent provinces, and even the general advantage of all the Powers, afford to his Catholic Majesty as many guarantees that his laudable desire will find among his august allies the most favourable and most friendly reception.

Short History

OF "A SCENE OF INQUITY AND FALSEHOOD," By way of Question and Answer.

Q. How many B.'s are there?

A. Only seven have yet appeared on the stage, but more are expected to be discovered. The seven are Buckingham, Babington, Bankes, Burckhardt, Boog, Briggs, and Barker.

Q. Who is BUCKINGHAM?

A. The best Traveller in Palestine, according to Burder; the first Establisher of a Daily Newspaper in India, and the first and firmest advocate of the Freedom of the Indian Press. Rival Travellers originated a series of calumnies against him, not one of which ever had the slightest foundation in truth, or even an ostensible and plausible show of authenticity; and Political Enemies have rung the changes on these with a degree of perseverance and fatuity altogether unparalleled. The dupes of the Popish Plot were sober and clear-sighted men compared with the dupes of this plot. The former were betrayed by deep-rooted and long-cherished prejudices, by the magnitude of the interests at stake, and above all by the positive and coherent testimony of sworn witnesses. The dupes of this plot have not one of these excuses; here there are no proofs of any description on one side, and decisive refutations of naked assertions on the other; the delusions are connected with no prejudices of education, nor with the preservation of great public interests; in short they are the mere creatures of personal hostility.

Q. Who is BABINGTON?

A. A Gentleman well known in India as one of the most respectable public and private characters in the Company's Service; the Friend of Buckingham; and Fellow-Traveller from Bombay to Cairo; the person on whose authority Burckhardt built most of his calumnies, and who convicts said Burckhardt of "wilful misrepresentation."

Q. Who is BANKES?

A. A man loaded with the guilt of gross prevarication and calumny, in accusing another of stealing from him what he cannot convince the world that he is capable of performing for himself, and in taxing with incapacity and ignorance the same man whom he had before complimented on his superior judgment and industry.

Q. Who is BURCKHARDT?

A. A man who differs from Bankes only in the nature of his calumnies, and in having been able to give to the world some specimens of authorship, as well as proofs of extraordinary duplicity.

Q. Who is BOOG?

A. A person, for reasons best known to himself, identified with Bankes and Burckhardt, and rendered famous by his mode of *fixing the compass*, and of taking the bearings of Shapoor from Shiraz.

Q. Who is BRIGGS?

A. A lineal descendant of the celebrated *Guardian of Cœliæ*; a Christian Shylock, whose main object is to extract monies from the souls and bodies of his Debtors.

Q. Who is BARKER?

A. A person of consular dignity, who because he was cheated by Sir Somebody Callender, is suspicious of all other Travellers, and justifies his suspicions by resisting evidence that is conclusive to every unbiased and candid mind.

New Year's Day.

CATECHUMEN.

Marriage.

At Malacca, on the 18th of November last, by the Reverend Mr. HUMPHREYS, EDWARD VAN ANGELBRECK, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, to JOHANNA, youngest Daughter of the Honorable A. KOEK, Esq.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—29—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1822.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented some petitions from owners and occupiers of land in Yorkshire, against the corn importation bill.

The publicans' license bill was brought from the Commons by Mr. G. Bennet, and several private bills by Sir G. Graham.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE presented a petition from Mary Deakin, confined with her husband, Thomas Deakin, in the King's Bench Prison, for debt. The petitioners had contracted a debt while a widow, for which she was arrested. She wished to take the benefit of the insolvent act but the commissioners refused to release her, because, being a married woman, she could not make an assignment of any property she possessed. This woman, his lordship observed, was suffering for a debt contracted previous to her second marriage; and if such was the construction of the insolvent act, it followed that women in her situation formed a description of persons for whom the law had no remedy.

After the petition was laid on the table, the noble earl said, that if the case should be made out as stated in the petition, the insolvent act ought to be amended without delay.

Accounts relative to the importation and exportation of gold bullion and a report from the commissioners of the Royal Military Canal, were presented at the bar.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the order of the day for the reconsideration of the report on the bill,

Lord ELLENBOROUGH rose, and proposed a proviso, in lieu of two by the noble and learned lord (Redesdale,) the object of which was to except from the operation of the bill cases on which tribunals had decided.

After some conversation, it was agreed, on the suggestion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, that the proviso of the Lord Chancellor should be first discussed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved a proviso, excepting cases of marriage, the invalidity of which had been declared previous to the passing of this bill.—This proviso was agreed to.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that he would now propose a clause which he had no expectation that the house would agree to; he wished, however, to place his opinions on record. The clause was to this effect—that the holders of estates, titles, and deeds, should remain in the same situation as before the passing of the bill.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said the clause of the noble and learned lord would, if agreed to, completely destroy the effect of the retrospective clause. Children who had been made legitimate by the latter clause, would be liable to be deprived of their property.

The Earl of ROSSLYN also opposed the clause proposed by the learned lord, who, he thought, had adopted a most extraordinary and unfair mode of defeating the retrospective clause.

After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the clause was negatived.

The LORD CHANCELLOR next proposed a clause, the effect of which was to render valid all sales of contingent interest, which might have taken place previously to the passing of the bill.

After a few words from Lords ELLENBOROUGH, HANNOVER, and LIVERPOOL, their lordships divided—

Contents, 25 | Non contents, 42.

When strangers were again admitted, we found the LORD CHANCELLOR objecting to the clause relative to titles of honour and estates, which he suggested should be divided into two parts.

Lord LIVERPOOL also objected to the clause in its present shape.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, as we understood, consented to withdraw the clause, which he said he had introduced only in order to obviate the objections which some noble lords entertained against the bill.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.—Adjourned at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1822.

Mr. J. BROWNE gave notice, that early in the next session he would bring forward a motion for providing for the Catholic clergy of Ireland out of the public revenue.

ROASTED CORN BILL.

Mr. LUSHINGTON moved the third reading of the roasted corn bill.

Sir R. WILSON moved that a clause be added to the bill, for providing that all the fines levied upon individuals for selling roasted corn, cocoa-paste, &c., should be repaid to the parties from whom they had been taken.

Mr. T. WILSON supported the clause, as did also Mr. H. SMITH, Mr. W. SMITH, and Mr. CURWEN.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said the clause was wholly unnecessary because the Commissioners of Excise had at present the power of remitting the fines if they thought fit. It could not be asserted that the Commissioners of Excise had exhibited any undue severity towards any individual who had been convicted, and therefore he thought it would be better to leave the commissioners to exercise their discretion with regard to the cases which were before them.

Mr. CALCRAFT advised his honourable friend to withdraw the clause, upon the understanding that the cases of the persons who had been convicted would receive the full and favourable consideration of the Commissioners of Excise.

After a few words from Mr. Alderman WOOD, Sir R. Wilson withdrew the clause.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

SCOTCH JURIES.

Mr. KENNEDY, in rising to move the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the Scotch juries' bill, said that in order to obviate objection, he had acceded to the proposition of the Secretary of State, intended to limit his bill to the providing for persons put upon trial the right of peremptorily challenging the jury. He hoped, however, that at no distant period the house would pass the whole of the measure as he had originally proposed it. He concluded by moving the order of the day.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND was of opinion that the giving the right of challenge to persons placed upon trial in Scotland would be a substantial benefit. He did not approve of the present mode of appointing juries in Scotland, but as little did he like the substitute for the present system proposed by the hon. member. He begged leave to suggest that special juries, like those of England, might advantageously be introduced into Scotland.

Lord ALTHORP thought the measure of the hon. member (Mr. Kennedy) would be imperfect as long as the juries in Scotland should continue to be selected by the judges, because if a prisoner should exercise his right of challenge it might raise a prejudice against him in the mind of the judge.

Mr. J. P. GRANT was of opinion that the main object of his hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) had been to obtain for prisoners the right of peremptorily challenging the jury, and therefore he thought he had done well in abandoning the other parts of his bill, without, however, piddling himself not to bring the measure forward in its original shape at some future period. (hear.)

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR did not blame his honourable friend for taking as much as he could get, but he thought that the present system of constituting juries in Scotland required amendment.

Sir G. CLERK said he would support the bill in its modified form.

Mr. HUME censured the present mode of appointing juries in Scotland, and regretted that his hon. friend felt it necessary to abandon that part of the bill which referred to this subject.

The LORD ADVOCATE defended the manner in which the juries of Scotland were constituted.

After a few words from Mr. W. SMITH and Lord BENNING, the house resolved itself into a committee on the bill.

On the motion of Mr. KENNEDY, certain resolutions were omitted. The bill in its amended shape was then agreed to.

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

MILITARY HALF-PAY.

Mr. HUME begged to ask the honourable Paymaster-general when the army half-pay was expected to be paid. He understood that the army half-pay was not paid till a month or six weeks after it became due; he desired to know the reason of this.

Sir C. LONG replied, that the army half-pay was expected to be paid on the 10th of next month. The army half-pay became due on the 24th of this month, and it was always paid on the 24th of the subsequent month. It was found impossible to pay on the day on which it became due.

THE BOWDITCHES.

Mr. HOBHOUSE presented a petition from the inhabitants of Taunton, praying that the notes of the judge who presided at the trial

of the family of the Bowditches for the abduction of Maria Gleeson, might be referred to the committee of justice of that house. The honourable member observed, that the circumstances of the case were certainly not of ordinary occurrence; at the same time he did not see what remedy could be applied by the house. Never was a case of conviction more confidently relied upon, by judge, jury, and counsel, than this. He trusted, however, it would be a lesson to judges and advocates, not to be too sure of the justice of the cases which might come before them.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

ROYAL BURGHS' ACCOUNTS BILL.

Sir R. PERGUSSON presented a petition from the corporation of Hammermen, of the burgh of Inverness, praying that the royal burgh accounts' bill might not pass into a law.

Mr. HUME observed, that by the acts and constitution of some of the royal burghs, it was necessary that the magistrates and council should be resident in the burgh; but by the proposed bill this was not necessary. He hoped the learned lord (the Lord Advocate) would alter this clause. According to the bill as it now stood, the magistrates might be resident in London or in France.

The LORD ADVOCATE said, if that hon. member looked into the bill, he would find a clause excepting small burghs, in which Inverness would be excluded.

Mr. J. P. GRANT wished to know from some of his Majesty's ministers what was to be done with respect to the restoration of the act or constitution of the burgh of Inverness? It would be recollect that it had been disfranchised in the year 1818, since which it had no council or magistracy. The same thing had happened to Aberdeen, but the defect there had been supplied by the issuing of a warrant from his Majesty appointing the former magistrates to act. Now he doubted much whether this was proper; but that as it might, there would this difficulty occur in the case of Inverness—that by the decision of one of the courts in Scotland, this burgh was disfranchised because the magistrates were declared incapable of holding their offices. The case had, he understood, been before the Privy Council, and the arguments upon it were closed, but he had not heard the decision. He wished the noble lord would state what had been done, or what was intended on this subject.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied (as was understood in the gallery) that he could give no information on the subject.

Lord A. HAMILTON said, that he did not think that the exception to which the learned lord (the Lord Advocate) alluded was definite enough. He wished that it might be amended in this respect. With reference to what had fallen respecting the act of the burgh of Inverness, he could not but express his surprise, that after three years nothing should be done in this matter.

After a few words from Sir G. CLERK which were not heard in the gallery, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BAGWELL (we believe) presented a petition from the clerks of the peace in Ireland, complaining of the injurious operation of the grand jury presentments' bill upon them, and praying for relief.

PETITION OF WILLIAM MURRAY BORTHWICK.

Mr. ABERCROMBY said, he held in his hand a petition from William Murray Borthwick, whose case, he supposed, was now familiar to most members of that house, from the ineffectual attempt which he (Mr. Abercromby) had made a few evenings back to procure an inquiry into the subject. However unsuccessful he had been then, he trusted there would be no opposition to his motion now for bringing up this petition. It contained nothing which could be objected to, but was a plain and simple statement of the facts connected with his various and unmerited sufferings. It set forth the violation of the right of property in the forcible seizure of his papers; his imprisonment under a charge of felony, for taking possession of those papers to which he had an undoubted right. It then went through the detail which he (Mr. Abercromby) had submitted to the house on a former evening, which it thus briefly summed up:—Your petitioner was arrested at Dundee; there his repository was broken open, and the whole of his papers seized; he was then put in irons and conveyed by two persons armed with pistols, to Edinburgh. There all access of his friends or agents was denied, and from thence he was taken to Glasgow to be tried on a charge of felony, and there put into the company of felons. After some time, his trial was abandoned; but soon after he was again arrested, and again conveyed to Glasgow for trial; but at length, after 70 days' imprisonment, the trial was again abandoned, and he was set at large. The only part (Mr. Abercromby said) of the statement which he had not mentioned to the house before, was that which described the breaking open the petitioner's repository at Dundee, and the seizure of his papers. For these circumstances (the petitioner added) he had obtained no redress, and he therefore prayed relief from the house. It was true, that at the time when he was brought up for second trial, if trial it could be called, Alex-

ander, who was the nominal, but whom he (Mr. Abercromby) would contend was not the real prosecutor, was ordered by the Court to pay to Borthwick all the sums which he had been out of pocket on the occasion. This, however, could not be called compensation. It was a lessening of the injury, but it could not be considered as compensation for such injuries as his. For compensation and relief he now looked to that house. By whom, he would ask, had this injury been inflicted? He would contend that it was by the public—by persons acting in the name of the King and on behalf of the public; and if persons so employed should do an act or acts to the injury of any individual, he would ask where could the injured party apply, if he did not to that body, who sat there as the representatives of the people? (hear, hear.) It was certainly rather a discouraging circumstance to him (Borthwick), in his present application, that the house had already decided, though certainly by a very important majority, that they would not enter into the consideration of his suffering, or to the conduct of those who caused them. But even that circumstance should not deter him from still continuing to urge the unfortunate man's claim. He might be told, perhaps, that courts of law were open, and that if the petitioner could prove his injuries, he might sustain a civil action—but against whom could he sustain that action? Was it against the informer of the Lord Advocate—the bankrupt Alexander, who was in prison for debt at Glasgow? What chance was there of relief or compensation against a person of that description? But perhaps it would be said, that he might bring his action against the learned lord himself. To those who made such an assertion, he would reply, that it was only adding mockery to insult. (hear, hear.) Was this unfortunate man to try the precarious issue of a tedious and expensive suit, where he was likely to be opposed by a thousand difficulties not known in this part of the country. But even if he were disposed to institute such a suit, he was in no condition to commence it, from want of funds. These were the grounds of the petitioner's claim for relief! and if that house was what it ought to be—a fair representation of the people—there could be no doubt that such a claim would meet with attention. They had seen, in the person of this petitioner, a flagrant outrage committed upon one of the greatest blessings of a people—personal liberty. They had seen a great public evil done to which an immediate remedy should be applied; and they were bound by the duty which they owed to their country to see that it did not pass without redress. (hear.) It was because he did think that a great public wrong had been done—because a most wanton violation of the liberty of the subject had been committed, that he felt it his public duty to declare that he would not desert the case of Borthwick till he should induce the house to consider if in that way in which he should bring it before them—till they should afford relief, or declare that no relief was to be given; and if this decision should be the result—if, after laying the whole of the case fully before them, and offering to prove it by the most dear, positive, and direct evidence, they should still refuse redress, then it would be seen what must be the state of the representation of the country, where an innocent individual was arrested, put in irons, sent guarded by two armed men to prison, there thrown amongst felons, debarred all intercourse with his friends, and after an imprisonment of 70 days, discharged without trial and yet, with such manifold sufferings, refused all redress when he applied to those who should be the representatives of the people. He would now only add, that Borthwick he had never seen in his life; he had no knowledge of what was his character before this; but he felt bound, being in communication with those who were in communication with him (Borthwick), to declare, upon his honour, that he saw on his part the most scrupulous attention and the greatest pains taken to put the whole case in its true and fair light, and he felt satisfied that he had not a wish to mislead him (Mr. Abercromby). It was from a conviction of the truth of his statements that he felt bound to bring them before the house, and that he should now move that this petition be brought up.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY did not wish it should be understood that the house was precluded from taking proceedings in this case, by the decision which it had already come to on the hon. member's motion. The ground of his opposition on the former evening was, that the house were in possession of no information on the question, but what was contained in the honourable and learned member's speech; they possessed no documents or papers which would place the matter regularly before them; and, under such circumstances, he did think it would be improper to appoint a committee to sit up stairs. But that opposition left him still at liberty to look at the case in another point of view, when the hon. member brought it in the regular manner before Parliament. To the hon. and learned gentleman's motion for the production of papers on this subject he would have no objection. It was his wish that the fullest information should be given. He was prepared to hear every thing which could be brought forward on the case; and when that should be regularly before the house, he was not at present prepared to say that some inquiry might not be expedient. (hear, hear.)

Mr. ABERCROMBY, in explanation, said that if he could prove his case, as he had no doubt he should, it would be strange if it should be satisfactory to the whole country, and not to the house.

The LORD ADVOCATE said he did not rise to offer any objection to the petition, but he should object to the statements connected with it being taken as true in the absence of all information on the other side. He himself possessed at present but little information on the subject. He was in London when these circumstances occurred, and in the few days that he was in Scotland, he did not make any inquiry into the subject, because he could not think that under the head of a motion of which the hon. and learned gent. had given notice on the 4th of April, he would introduce matters which had occurred subsequently to that period. Since his return from Scotland, he had got little more information on the matter, except a statement made by (we believe) the messenger who arrested Borthwick, and whose duty it was to take him to the next safe gaol, which was Dundee; but he stated that he had removed Borthwick in consequence of his own request in writing. He now trusted that it was not too much to ask the house to suspend its judgment on the case until it should be fully before them. For his own part, he had no objection to every information being given on the subject, nor did he shrink in the slightest degree from any responsibility which might attach from the acts of his deputies. He only hoped that the house would wait to hear the case fully, before they formed any opinion.

Lord BINNING hoped that when one of the parties connected with this transaction was his near relative and dear friend, the house would excuse him if he said, that as far as he was charged, he would have no objection to the fullest inquiry. He would therefore offer no objection to the production of the papers for which the hon. and learned gentlemen should move; but he implored the house, as they valued the principles of justice, to keep their minds unbiased. The case was fully stated on one side. They had heard enough of law and of facts assumed on it; but he begged of hon. members to drive all they had heard from their minds until the whole matter came fully and regularly before them.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he fully concurred, and he was sure that every gentleman at his side would most readily concur, in the hope expressed by the noble lord, that every member should keep his mind unbiased on this important question until the whole was fully before them. Now that the inquiry which he had foretold must sooner or later take place into the conduct of the law officers of Scotland, now that they were on their trial, it was certainly highly important that all partiality and bias should be banished from the minds of those who were to sit in judgment upon them. He was satisfied that no member would allow himself to be influenced improperly by any thing which they had already heard; but he marvelled much why the doctrines which he now heard for the first time from the other (the Ministerial) side, and which had been maintained on that (the Opposition) side only 48 hours ago, had not flashed across the minds of some hon. members before. (hear, hear.) All that they had asked for was inquiry. (hear, hear.) They had not asked the house to come to a decision or to form any judgment on the facts stated, but merely to inquire whether those facts were as had been stated. (hear, hear.) The argument of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Abercromby), after having stated the case, was this—"I have now given a number of circumstances, every one of which I can prove to be facts: I have documents and witnesses ready to prove them: I can give you the names of those witnesses, if you require them—all I ask, is that you should go into an inquiry on the subject." This was all his honourable and learned friend asked, but it pleased the house in its wisdom to say, "No." Whether it was that it had been influenced by the eloquence of the noble lord (Londonderry) on the occasion, or that because a strong case was stated—the case, the proof of which was offered by witnesses whom it was also offered to name, or because the question affected a most important and valuable privilege of the people, he would not attempt to decide, but they did in their wisdom declare that there should be no inquiry. Now, however, it seemed that this decision was not to stand. The majority was a very striking one, and whether we owed it to the no great inequality of members on the division he could not say, but now we were to have the inquiry—an inquiry which he would answer for it would lead to most important results. It had been said that no ground existed for consenting to the motion of his hon. and learned friend on the former evening, because there were no papers or documents before the house on the subject: But was it recollect, that his honourable and learned friend offered to prove his statement, if inquiry were granted? (hear, hear.) Did it ever occur to the noble marquis, that not only statements of that kind—but even common fables—general rumour, had heretofore been made the grounds of impeachment—of putting persons on their trial for high treason? He must beg leave to deny the doctrine, that it was only where papers were before the house, that an inquiry ought to take place. There was oral evidence which might be adduced, and here he most protest against the inquiry, which now seemed inevitable, being founded upon papers alone. Information from papers and documents only, without the aid of oral evidence, would be calculated to mislead and puzzle. He trusted, therefore, that we should not have the mockery of an investigation of this sort. Parole evidence would be absolutely necessary to elucidate and establish those facts to which the documents referred.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in explanation, said he had objected to go into any inquiry upon the statement of the honourable member, and upon that alone. He would not say the honourable and learned gentleman's word was not relied upon, but he could not, in such a case, grant a committee without documents. The course which the honourable and learned gent. was now adopting, was the regular one.

Mr. C. W. WYNN did not mean to deny that the hon. and learned gent.'s statement, if it was to be supported by parole evidence only, would be a ground for the appointment of a committee; but where the statement was to be, supported by documents, it was necessary that the house should be in possession, of those documents, before they consented to a committee.

Mr. J. P. GRANT said, that he had never come to a vote with more pain than that which he experienced on this subject. Appeals had been made to him which he was ready to answer. He felt pleasure in stating, that on no other occasion had he heard over any complaint against the learned lord in the discharge of his public duties. His conduct had on other occasions been highly commendable. Still, however, he had voted for the motion of his hon. and learned friend, because the question was, whether Scotland should remain a place where any gentleman of honour and feeling could continue to reside if slander and calumny were to be encouraged and supported by those whose public duty it was to put both down. On the general question he would give no opinion, but wait the result of the inquiry. Allusion had been made to a recent trial, in which his noble friend, (Lord A. Hamilton) was concerned. It was said that the jury gave only 1s. damages. That was true, though perhaps it was not altogether consistent with their verdict, which affirmed that the whole of the charges brought against his noble friend were slanderous and malicious, yet, to repair these damages done by those slanders, they only gave one 1s. The jury on that occasion were charged by the learned judge, (against whom he meant to cast no aspersion,) and he seemed anxious to impress them that they ought not to give vindictive damages, on the ground that the character of his noble friend was above all suspicion. That undoubtedly was most true, and the jury acted upon it; but under such circumstances no stress whatsoever could be laid upon the amount of damages given.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he had been charged with having changed his mind on this subject. That was not the fact: he had never said that Parliament might not inquire into it; but he had said that there were no documents then before it upon which an inquiry could be founded. He would now give his consent to the production of full information on the case, and when that was before the house, it would be seen whether any other and what steps ought to be taken: but, in wishing that the fullest information should be given, he did not offer his opinion on any future course.

Lord A. HAMILTON rose for the purpose of stating, that the representation which the learned lord had made on a former evening, respecting a trial in which he had been plaintiff, was a most gross, though he hoped not a wilful, misrepresentation. (hear.) The noble lord had referred to the circumstance of his (Lord A. Hamilton's) only obtaining a shilling damages; but had suppressed the main fact of the case—namely, that upon all the points of which he had complained, the jury had distinctly found a verdict for him. The learned lord had taken advantage of the fact of only 1s. having been granted as damages, to raise a prejudice against him in the minds of the people of England, well knowing that a shilling damages in Scotland carried with it very different effects from what it did in England. Because the learned lord could thus raise a prejudice to his (Lord A. Hamilton's) disadvantage, and a cheer from those by whom he was himself immediately surrounded, he had left the house in ignorance of the main facts of the case, and only imparted to them one which was calculated to give them an erroneous view of the whole matter. (cheers.) It was a maxim that every man should go into court with clean hands; but it had been his misfortune to have so entered it: for the learned judge had expressly stated in his charge, to the jury, that, owing to the excellence, and not the badness, of his (Lord A. Hamilton's) character (hear, hear), they were only required to give small damages. (cheering.) Now he would put it to the candour of the learned lord, say, he would even put it to his justice, whether it was *fatigie* to make such a misrepresentation, as he had done, of his recent trial in Scotland? (hear, hear.) When the purpose for which that misrepresentation—that gross and scandalous misrepresentation—for he could call it by no other name (hear, hear)—had been made, was fully answered, would the learned lord pretend to say that the verdict which he had obtained was a measure of his character, or of the odium which was felt against him? He was quite sure that the learned lord, though he had once committed his character to so gross a misrepresentation, would never venture to commit it again in a similar manner. (hear, hear.)

The petition was then brought up and read.—On the question that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. ABERCROMBY rose, and said that there was one point to which he wished to call the attention of the noble lord opposite. When

he came into the house that evening, he had determined to do the only thing which was left for him to do by the recent decision of the house not to appoint a committee to inquire into the abuses of the Government press in Scotland: (what that was, we were unable to make out from the manner in which the hon. and learned member suddenly dropped his voice.) With regard to the case of Borthwick, he had no hesitation at present how he should proceed; and as to the other question, he could assure the house that he did not intend to relinquish it. In the case of Borthwick, he should move for the production of certain papers which were either judicial proceedings, or copies of the acts of public officers. Those papers would give the house considerable information, but not as much as would be wanted. Indeed, it would be impossible to do justice in this case without the production of a certain quantity of parole evidence. He called the particular attention of the house to that circumstance, because it was of great importance, as far as Borthwick was concerned, and also involved two distinct questions. Of these, the first question was, whether Borthwick had or had not been treated with great injustice? whether he had or had not been cruelly harassed and persecuted, by the Government in Scotland, without any adequate cause? (hear.) The second question was of a constitutional nature, on which they could never come to a right conclusion, without going into a committee of inquiry. Though the Lord Advocate was in London during a part of the transactions out of which these complaints arose, he looked upon him as fully responsible for the acts of his deputies. He repeated that justice could not be done, without admitting parole evidence, as that would be necessary to show the respective shares of the different public officers in these transactions. (hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that the honourable and learned member who had just sat down seemed to labour under some misapprehension, as the learned lord had never denied, or attempted to deny, his responsibility for the acts of his deputies. When the papers connected with this transaction were laid upon its table, the house would be better enabled to judge whether inquiry into it was or was not necessary. At present he would not pledge himself either to support or to refuse future inquiry.

Lord BINNING, on the part of his learned relative (Mr. Hope), asserted that he did not refuse any responsibility.

The LORD ADVOCATE admitted, nay, coveted, every responsibility. (hear.)

The petition was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

CALAMITY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. W. SMITH wished to put a question to the noble marquis opposite, on a subject which was of the greatest interest, not only to the British nation, but also to the whole European community. There had that day appeared in the public prints accounts of certain transactions at Constantinople, which could not fail to excite the strongest sensations of horror in the mind of every man who read them. (hear, hear.) He knew some individuals that took a deeper interest than could possibly be entertained by any British heart. (hear, hear.) He therefore wished to ask the noble Marquis, whether he had received any official accounts from our minister at Constantinople, or our diplomatic agents elsewhere, which enabled him to judge of the correctness of the accounts in question?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave an answer, of which the first part was quite inaudible in the gallery. We afterwards understood him to say, that Government was in possession of the fact, that 10 or 12 of the hostages for the people of Scio had been executed at Constantinople, but not of any details regarding it. A calamity had occurred—and he could not describe the transaction alluded to by any other name—a calamity had occurred which had arisen out of the preposterous acts of barbarity which had been perpetrated on both sides during the war in the island of Scio. Acts of barbarity, he repeated it, had been committed on both sides. (hear.) The Greeks had themselves committed certain cruelties, which, though they did not justify, led to the transactions complained of. (hear.)

Mr. W. SMITH said, that he was rather inclined to think that, instead of 12 or 15, 55 persons had suffered death by the hands of the executioner. He had asked the question in order to obtain some precise information upon it. Though the public would scarcely believe the fact they had been told by a person who was in the town at the time of the execution, though he could not bring himself to witness it, that six persons had been impaled alive, who had committed no other crime than that of becoming hostages for their fellow-countrymen at Scio. (hear.)

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH would put a question to the noble lord, which would bring the matter home at once to the honour and the feelings of the British nation. He asked him, whether any despatches had been received from our ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, from which it could be ascertained whether any of those persons who had been murdered by the barbarous tyrants at Constantinople had been under the protection of the British minister, Lord Strangford, or had surrendered themselves to the Turks under any pledge, promise, or assurance of safety from that nobleman? (hear.) He would also take the opportunity of

asking the noble marquis, whether it was mentioned in any of the recent despatches he had received, that the markets of Smyrna and Constantinople were filled with amiable Greek ladies and children, offered to the caprices of barbarous Mahomedan voluptuaries? He asked whether ministers could afford the nation any account of the new slave trade, recently established in the east, for amiable and accomplished Christian females, by a government which was encouraged and supported by the Administration of this free and enlightened country? (hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY in reply stated, that the question of the honourable and learned gentleman involved an argument as well as a question, and that if he wanted an answer to his argument, he must bring it forward upon another occasion. He believed that 80 or 90 individuals had recently been executed at Constantinople, but several of them were inhabitants of the Mores, and, as he was informed, not more than 10 or 12 of them hostages from Scio. Those persons could not be considered in any degree under the protection of the British Government, or in such a situation as to require our interference upon the principle of protection. Upon the principle of good offices, Lord Strangford, much to his own honour and that of the Government he represented, (hear,) had frequently interposed. That interposition had in general been favourably received; and there had once been reason to hope that the hostages from Scio were in perfect security. How far the determination of the Turkish government upon that point had been altered by subsequent information, he could not tell; for, as to the hostages from Scio, he had not at present sufficient information.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 31	Sir Edward Paget	British	J. Geary	Portsmouth	Aug. 5
Jan. 1	Thames	British	W. Havrside	London	July 20

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 30	Penelope	French	J. Hillaire	Bordeaux
30	Venus	British	J. Boog	Persian Gulph

Passengers.

List of Passengers per H. C. Ship THAMES. Captain William Havrside, from London the 20th of July, and Portsmouth the 2d of August.

Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Caroline Stuart, Misses Isabella Pennington, and Julia Maria Stuart; Captain Samuel Houlton, B. N. I. Commanding Detachment; Lieutenant John Thomas Law, Acting Adjutant; Lieutenant Peter Le Touch, and Lieutenant John Crawford, of the Bombay Marine; Messrs. John Hotham, James H. McDonald, and George James Cookson, Cadets of Artillery; Messrs. Robert McMurdo, Samuel R. Bagshaw, William Mitchell, C. S. Berbarie, Thomas Seaton, and Harry Chambers Goillard, (drowned on the 14th of November), Cadets of Infantry; and Mr. John Hawkin, Free Mariner.

On the 27th of December, the THAMES spoke the CYLDE from Calcutta to England, all well.

Nautical Notices.

On the 11th of November, in lat. 39° 6' S. and long. 35° 33' E., the SIR EDWARD PAGET, spoke the Honorable Company's Ship THAMES, all well, who had received information, from a French Ship at Sea, of the death of Lord Castlereagh. H. M. Ship ALLEGATOR, Captain Alexander, was expected to leave England, for Madras in September. On the 30th of December, 10 A. M. off Saugor, the SIR EDWARD PAGET saw a large Ship, supposed to be the THAMES, South 5 or 6 miles.

Births.

At Burdwan, on the 30th ultimo, at the house of J. R. Hutchins, Esq. the Lady of the late EDWARD UTHOPE, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a Son.

At Purtanighar, Oude, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Rose, Commanding at that Station, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 1st instant, Mr. JOSEPH TIRLEY, late First Mate of the Honorable Company's Marine.

On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. MARIA D'SOUZA, the Wife of Mr. ANDREW D'SOUZA, Printer.

On the 29th ultimo, at Cassia Bagam, (Calcutta) PAUL KELLER, Esq. Lieutenant in the late Wartemberg Regiment, aged 55 years and 5 months.